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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
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NV. '60

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MONTHLY BULLETIN OF
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Vol. V, No. 1 January 1956

PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SELECTIVE EXPANSION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION - II*

Africa

A considerable part of African production is still for subsistence only, largely because of the lack of roads and marketing facilities. Yields are extremely low owing to primitive methods of cultivation and poor seed. Although agricultural production in the region has continued to expand faster than population, the level of food supplies remains low in many areas and consumption of protective foods is inadequate in almost all countries. Thus the serious shortage of protein in many African diets results in a deficiency disease known as kwashiorkor. Imports into some territories of such products as condensed milk have increased, but over much of Africa any increase in livestock production is severely hampered by climate and disease and also by the attitude to livestock as a store of wealth rather than as a productive resource. Furthermore, food supplies are very unstable in many areas and local famines still liable to occur because of the uncertain climate and the lack of storage facilities. Seasonal shortages of various foods also cause a serious prevalence of vitamin deficiencies. Retail prices, especially for food, have risen sharply in some territories; this is particularly serious in view of the fact that in most of Africa incomes are so low that the price elasticity of food is likely to be very high. A recent report from the Union of South Africa, for instance, states that the consumption of protective foods is beginning to decline because of rising prices. Thus the general lines of selective expansion from the nutritional angle seem clear enough.

The production of some export crops, such as citrus fruit, coffee, cotton, and tobacco, has risen sharply, while the output of oil crops, of which the region furnishes a large part of world supplies, has recently begun to rise again. The production and export of cacao, however, have stagnated and in the last few years have been below the prewar level.

Most territories depend very heavily on their exports of agricultural products for foreign exchange with which to purchase their growing requirements of consumer goods and above all capital goods for development. Some of their exports have assumed added importance for the metropolitan countries in that they enable them to earn or save dollars. While Africa as a whole exports a wide range of agricultural products, many individual territories depend on only one or two commodities. Although producers are now often protected to some extent from fluctuations in world prices, export earnings and government revenues, derived mainly from export duties, have recently been very unstable. There is thus a need for greater diversification.

Recent Policies

Intensive efforts are being made to improve native farming methods and to raise yields, largely through the distribution, free or at subsidized prices, of improved planting material. Guaranteed prices are generally paid for staple foods such as maize and rice as well as for the major export crops. For livestock, the main efforts are in research, especially on the improvement of native breeds, and in the establishment and enlargement of veterinary and other services.

In the initial development plans for most territories the "infrastructure" of basic services,

* The first part of this article appeared in the December 1955 issue of the FAO *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics*.

especially transport and communications, received the largest share of investment. Direct help to agriculture and other productive industries is now receiving increased attention, for example in the second stage of the plan for the French territories and in the plans now being drawn up in the British territories. The earlier concentration on the "infrastructure" has sometimes been criticized, but a great increase in transport is needed before agricultural production for the market can be much expanded. Development has been mainly in large-scale projects, such as ports and railways, but there has recently been some investment from the surpluses of marketing boards and kindred bodies in the construction of feeder roads in producing areas. Increased storage capacity is being built, especially in North Africa where the uncertain rainfall causes grain harvests to fluctuate greatly from year to year.

In many territories, efforts are being made to diversify the economy by the development of mineral production, processing and other industries, and the encouragement of alternative crops. Many of the Colonial Development Corporation's projects in British territories are examples of this trend. Often, however, the successful establishment of alternative export crops is a difficult and long-term proposition, while there is always the problem of finding market outlets. In many cases, therefore, it has been found that the best method of diversification is to develop crops for the domestic market. Although not lessening fluctuations in export earnings, this increases the stability of the economy, and enables local diets to be improved and in some cases food imports to be reduced.

The control of exports of most major commodities by marketing boards and similar organizations has in general been continued and in some cases extended. Large reserves built up in times of high prices have protected producers to some extent from recent falls in prices of some commodities, e.g., palm products and cotton. The system of stabilization funds has recently been extended in French territories. The competitiveness of exports is being enhanced, not only by the provision of improved planting material, but also by better methods of processing, and grading systems with wide price differentials for quality.

Recent Action

Production. The increased attention in recent years to crops for domestic consumption includes programs for expanding rice production in all territories where conditions are suitable, partly stimulated by a desire to replace imports, and partly in replacement of less nutritious foods such as cassava. Sugar production is also being expanded because of the sharp increase in African consumption. Apart from the encouragement of rice production, there is little evidence of attempts to adjust production towards more nutritious foods. In French North Africa, however, the Moslem population is tending to consume soft wheat instead of barley, and the policy is to replace barley production with soft wheat. Plans to increase livestock production are still at an early stage in most territories (see Table 5).

Table 5. — Africa: Indices of Production of Major Agricultural Commodities

Commodity	Estimated average production 1948-50	1952	1953	1954
	Thousand tons	.... *Indices: 1948-50 = 100*		
Wheat	2 852	121	127	143
Maize	5 266	125	134	127
Barley	2 940	112	127	117
Rice (paddy)	2 167	115	123	125
All grain	21 246	118	119	121
Sugar (raw value)	1 317	114	121	131
Starchy roots	42 181	112	113	114
Groundnuts	2 131	125	134	131
Palm kernels	767	100	103	111
Palm oil	827	99	104	109
Citrus fruit	725	110	124	123
Coffee	225	124	132	129
Cacao	507	102	94	92
Tobacco	132	111	121	116
Cotton (lint)	209	120	116	122
Sisal	208	125	135	136
Milk (total)	5 866	115	117	122
Meat (total)	1 710	110	113	113

Emphasis on dollar-earning and dollar-saving crops has chiefly concerned cacao, sisal, and pyrethrum in the former category, and sugar, cotton, and tobacco in the latter. Production of all except cacao has expanded sharply. Sugar production has been specially stimulated in the Union of South Africa by the allocation of a large export quota under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. Tobacco in Southern Rhodesia is the subject of a long-term agreement with United Kingdom manufacturers. Some other crops that have been specially stimulated in recent years are coffee, for which markets have been extremely favorable, citrus fruit in North Africa whose exports receive preferential treatment in the French market, and groundnuts for domestic consumption and export in the Union of South Africa. In Madagascar, a special quality of rice is being developed for export. The production of hard wheat is being increased in French North Africa, as although the French Union has a surplus of wheat it has to import the hard variety. The *Commission des blés durs* has set a base price for hard wheat 15 percent above that for soft wheat and exchanges selected seed for that brought in by native farmers.

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Domestic Consumption. Except in a few areas it is not yet possible to attempt any serious co-ordination between food production programs and nutritional requirements. For a large part of the region basic data on levels of food consumption and nutrition are not yet available, though efforts are being made to carry out surveys in many areas. Measures to expand consumption are not extensive, though a few countries appear to be quite active in this respect. In the Union of South Africa nutrition activities have been developed considerably. Various measures are being taken to improve consumption levels, e.g., of Bantus whose diet of whole grains and milk deteriorates to one of refined maize meal and white bread when they move to urban areas. Nutritional education is considered to be the best approach and educational measures combined with special schemes for feeding vulnerable groups are likely to be increasingly adopted throughout the region. Recent attempts in the Belgian Congo to stimulate fish consumption as a means of remedying the shortage of protein in the diet provides another example of nutritional improvement.

Special action to lower retail prices has recently been taken in a number of territories. In French West Africa, for example, in two campaigns to lower prices in November 1953 and October 1954, import duties and consumption taxes were lowered, some products subsidized, and rail freight rates sharply reduced, while traders agreed to calculate their margins on prices exclusive of transport costs. In Madagascar, similar measures were taken and prices of many commodities were frozen in 1953.

Foreign Trade. The main reliance in expanding export markets has been placed on the improvement of quality, chiefly by better methods of processing and by price systems providing premiums for quality. Recent improvements in this respect have enabled coffee from the Ivory Coast to be sold for the first time in the United States market. For cacao, however, although the improvement of quality is important, the main need is to increase production to meet the strong demand for this product. The level of cacao production has been much depressed by wartime dislocation, by the lack of new planting in earlier periods of low prices, and by disease. Considerable efforts are being made to eradicate swollen shoot and other diseases, and replanting is being encouraged. The policies of the marketing boards, especially in the Gold Coast, in paying producers much less than world prices, appears, however, partly responsible for the stagnation of production.

Owing to high guaranteed prices combined with good weather, a number of African territories have had, in recent years, unexpected or unusually large export surpluses of maize, some of which, however, have found a market in neighboring territories. In Kenya, which generally exports a fair quantity, it has become necessary to subsidize exports of maize, and in the Union of South Africa, heavy drawings from stabilization funds have been necessary. In Uganda, growers have been advised to transfer land from maize to other crops, and in Nyasaland the growing of maize as a cash crop is to be discouraged in marginal areas by closing the maize markets there. Similar measures may be necessary elsewhere unless costs can be made more competitive.

In 1955 a surplus of ordinary quality rice appeared in Madagascar and taxes, transport and processing charges, and traders' margins were reduced to enable it to be exported at the world price.

Conclusions

Although some progress has been made in combatting them, the main long-term problems of African agriculture are still low yields, the lack of transport, marketing and storage facilities, the low quality and often insufficient quantity of diets, and the need to diversify production in many territories. Other needs are to expand the production of cacao, to make further improvements in the quality of export crops, and to increase the stability of the maize situation in Central and Southern Africa.

The policies adopted in the dependent territories are to some extent co-ordinated by their metropolitan countries. There has been some discussion of food and agricultural policies, especially in connection with the expansion of dollar-earning and dollar-saving crops, among the metropolitan powers at the Overseas Territories Committee of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation. There has also been some joint work, especially on nutrition, under the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara. Otherwise, there has been little regional discussion or co-ordination of food and agricultural policies in Africa, but some of the problems outlined above, in particular the question of maize, might usefully be considered at the regional level.

Near East

Agricultural production has increased very rapidly in recent years, but food consumption has in most countries failed to keep pace with the expansion of production, largely because of the low purchasing power of the predominantly rural populations. There has been some progress in the intake of energy-producing foods such as grain, though the

level is still low in a number of countries. Consumption of protective foods of higher nutritional value, such as milk, meat, fish, and pulses, is very low and this must form the nutritional basis of selective expansion. Many Near Eastern governments have faced marketing difficulties for export products in recent years, not only for the more specialized products of the region, such as fresh and dried fruit and nuts, but also for commodities like cotton and grain, production of which has expanded rapidly.

This failure of both domestic and export demand to keep up with the increasing supplies is superimposed on some inherent and long-term difficulties in Near Eastern agriculture, which are themselves a part cause of the slow rate of increase in domestic demand. These difficulties stem partly from the relatively unfavorable physical conditions for agriculture, especially the limited rainfall, and partly from defects in the social and economic structure. The basic pattern of the region's agriculture is still one in which rather small areas of intensive cultivation, mostly irrigated and frequently dependent on export markets, are found in the midst of vast areas of extensive grain-growing and grazing lands. Emphasis has often been on crops which are relatively easy to expand and, in many countries, there is still ample scope for further progress towards a more intensive type of agriculture, especially through a closer integration of crop and livestock farming.

In addition, many Near Eastern governments are still confronted with such traditional problems as weakness in the agrarian structure resulting from an excessive subdivision of the land in small uneconomic holdings or, conversely, from an extreme concentration in large estates. Public educational, research and extension services, which would accelerate both the spread and adoption by farmers of better methods, are but slightly developed. A high degree of rural underemployment and, associated with it, poverty of the farmers leave no surplus for even the most necessary investments in fertilizers and agricultural products. In a number of countries, shortage of capital and technical skill imposes serious limitations on agricultural development.

Recent Policies

Government efforts have, since the war, been mainly directed towards a general expansion of cultivation, especially under irrigation. These developments have intensified problems of land tenure and considerable attention has been given to ways of improving the financial and social position of farmers. Special bodies to implement such measures have recently been set up in Egypt and Jordan, and new rural credit institutions established in Syria and Lebanon.

A striking policy trend in recent years has been a tendency towards greater self-sufficiency in food and agricultural products. In Egypt, for example, the growing requirements of a rapidly expanding population brought about a large increase in imports of basic foodstuffs, especially grain, during the immediate postwar years. Following the very sharp fall in cotton prices during 1951 and 1952, the Egyptian Government, faced with serious balance-of-payments difficulties, embarked on a policy of greater self-sufficiency, including such measures as the distribution of improved grain varieties, high support prices for wheat, and the establishment of a minimum acreage. Production of wheat increased considerably, and imports declined from a peak of 1.1 million tons of wheat and flour in 1951 to negligible quantities in 1954.

With the emergence of recent difficulties on world markets, some governments have begun to pay more attention to the organization of the marketing of their export products, and especially to quality.

The problem of increasing domestic consumption has so far been relatively neglected, except perhaps in Egypt. A main difficulty has been the lack of necessary machinery for the co-ordination of agricultural programs with nutritional needs and the personnel to render nutritional advice based on adequate studies, and efforts are under way to fill this gap.

Recent Action

Production. The main influence on patterns of production has recently been the drive for self-sufficiency in importing countries. The case of Egypt has already been discussed. Reduced dependence on imports is also the objective of recent measures in Afghanistan, Iran, Syria, and Turkey to increase the production of sugar and expand the existing processing and refining capacity. In northern Iraq, experiments are in progress for the introduction of sugar beet. Another instance of the trend towards agricultural self-sufficiency is the encouragement of cotton cultivation in Afghanistan, Ethiopia, and Iran.

Apart from these self-sufficiency measures, the major attempt at selective influence on the pattern of production is being made in Turkey, where measures are under review to encourage expansion of livestock products to meet the demand from higher income. The system of guaranteed prices was modified in 1954 by increasing prices of coarse grain relative to wheat, and it is expected that an increasing part of the production of coarse grain will be absorbed by the livestock industry.

For the region as a whole, the main expansion in recent years has been in grain production, which was in 1953 nearly 40 percent above the 1948-50 average. The fall in production in 1954 was caused mainly by a bad harvest in Turkey and is thus likely to be only temporary. Production of some of the smaller crops, e.g., citrus fruit and sugar, increased even more rapidly. In contrast, output of meat and milk increased by little more than 10 percent (see Table 6).

Table 6. — Near East : Indices of Production of Major Agricultural Commodities

Commodity	Estimated average production 1948-50	1952	1953	1954
	Thousand tons	.... *Indices : 1948-50 = 100*		
Wheat	10 173	130	155	132
Barley	4 787	132	144	117
All grain	23 580	121	137	123
Sugar (raw value)	382	132	148	157
Citrus fruit	745	132	146	146
Tobacco	114	107	136	117
Cotton (lint)	624	127	107	117
Milk (total)	11 860	106	108	112
Meat (total)	1 374	110	112	113

Domestic Consumption. Only limited efforts are being directly aimed at increasing consumption and at linking programs for the expansion of production with special measures for improving consumption. It is anticipated, however, that the purchasing power of the farmers is likely to improve when present programs for the expansion of production and improvement of marketing facilities begin to bear fruit. In Egypt, the sale of bread has been subsidized in order to bring adequate supplies of basic foods within the reach of even the lowest income groups. Subsidies may be specially desirable in stimulating consumption of particular foods for nutritional reasons, e.g., subsidizing the sale of wheat so as to make its price competitive with that of maize to prevent pellagra, which is still a serious deficiency disease in parts of the region where maize is the main staple food. In some cases such subsidization is limited to specific groups of the population, as in special distribution of milk and other protective foods in a few countries either at subsidized low prices or even free of cost to school children and other vulnerable groups of the population.

With regard to marketing, the Grain Board in Iraq has initiated a large-scale program for the establishment of grain silos and cleaning facilities, largely for domestically consumed grain. Similar steps are being taken in Lebanon and Jordan.

Foreign Trade. Among the grain surplus countries, the impact of reduced world demand was probably most serious in Turkey, where wheat exports had to be subsidized in 1953/54 to meet the difference between the guaranteed price paid to farmers and the export price. New measures have recently been introduced for the enforcement of uniform grades and standards as part of a general program to improve the quality of Turkish export products. Also, the modified system of guaranteed prices provides for additional premiums for certain types of grain like hard wheat, for which demand prospects are considered favorable. Furthermore, programs for the expansion of transport and storage facilities have been speeded up since failure to meet delivery dates has sometimes resulted in loss of sales. Syria is also giving high priority to programs for improving transport, with a view to moving supplies more quickly from the newly developed Euphrates and Jezireh districts.

In many countries of the region the need for quality improvement is increasingly being realized. Recent measures in Syria include provision for wider distribution of improved wheat varieties through the Wheat Board, while the activities of the Cotton Bureau with respect to distribution, ginning, and grading continue to expand.

Increasing attention is being given to the possibility of expanding intra-regional trade. The recent trade agreement among the Arab countries aims to provide better outlets for export crops within the region and to reduce commercial barriers, such as customs duties and quarantine regulations.

Conclusions

The foregoing examples of recent policy developments in the Near East suggest that the adjustments are within rather narrow limits. An encouraging feature, however, is that postwar isolationism in government planning has been giving way, especially in the past two years, to closer regional co-ordination in solving national problems of food and agricultural expansion. Apart from the FAO regional consultations, the Arab Trade Agreement may be mentioned, and another example is the proposed establishment of the Economic Organization for the Near and Middle East.

The expansion of intra-regional trade has already received much attention. Exchange of experience might also be valuable to governments in considering price policies and marketing reforms for the selective expansion of consumption. In the fields of nutrition, the value of educating the public on the nutritive value of particular foods is being recognized by many countries as an effective means of raising consumption levels. Home economics

education is of importance particularly in the case of those which are not yet familiar to the public, and the growing interest of governments is indicated by the increasing number of requests for technical assistance in this field. In order to facilitate the development of necessary activities in the region, it is planned to hold regional meetings in nutrition in 1956 and in home economics in 1957.

Far East

The age-long undernourishment and malnutrition of Far Eastern countries was greatly intensified during the war. Populations continued to increase, while food production at best stagnated, and fell sharply in the countries most directly affected by the war.

The first and most urgent task facing Far Eastern countries at the end of the war was therefore to make the best distribution of the limited supplies available, and to maximize supplies of grain and other basic foods by increased imports and by the most rapid possible expansion of domestic production. For various reasons (e.g., continuing war and civil unrest, re-alignment of frontiers, droughts, lack of financial resources or technical skills), this phase was somewhat protracted and in some countries is even now scarcely complete, though for the region as a whole it perhaps came to an end around 1952/53.

The measures adopted during this first phase, and still continued in some countries, included on the side of distribution: rationing, compulsory deliveries or government procurement of grain, retail price ceilings, subsidies to bring basic foods within the means of the poorer consumers, and government sponsored shops to sell basic foods at low prices. On the production side, land was transferred from non-food and export crops to grain, growers prices were guaranteed, sometimes, however, at a somewhat unattractive level because of low retail price ceilings, and in a few countries textiles and other scarce consumer goods were made available on favorable terms as an incentive to increased production and deliveries. As longer-term measures, which have only recently begun to show results, many projects were undertaken to expand the area under controlled irrigation (some on a very large scale), while attempts were made to raise yields through such means as strengthened extension services and the production and supply of fertilizers.

As food supplies gradually became less scarce this first phase slowly changed into a second, in which the main attention was shifted towards easing the burden resulting from the import and controlled distribution of food. There was thus a marked drive towards a greater degree of self-sufficiency. On the one hand, food subsidies and rationing were reduced or abolished. On the other, the domestic production in importing countries was further expanded with the object of curtailing or eliminating imports, particularly of grain, so that available resources of foreign currency could be used for imports of capital goods for economic development. In some cases subsidies were shifted from imported grain, which had become less expensive, to that domestically produced, thus tending to encourage production. Many countries began to expand their grain storage facilities, partly to provide a reserve against future shortages, and partly to enable any surplus from a good harvest to be set aside for use in a less abundant season. At the same time, renewed attention was given to export crops in order to increase earnings of foreign currency. During this second phase, however, little could be done to expand consumption, which would have delayed progress towards the reduction of imports. On the contrary, the rise in retail prices following the removal of consumer subsidies at times led to a temporary fall in food consumption levels.

There are indications that this second phase is already, in 1955, beginning to merge into a third phase. Efforts to achieve self-sufficiency in basic foods have succeeded to the point that most grain importing countries (Japan is the most important exception) have substantially reduced their import requirements and are even facing prospects of marketing difficulties. In India, for example, there has been a sharp fall in grain prices which has obliged the government to introduce new measures of price support to maintain farm incomes.

Certain improvements in calorie levels have taken place, reflecting mainly the recovery in grain supplies during the past few years. Average levels of food consumption and nutrition continue to be unsatisfactory, however, and animal protein intakes do not appear to have regained the markedly low levels existing before the war, except in Japan. Hence, while there is still some room for an increased consumption of grain, the main direction of selective expansion from the nutritional viewpoint lies in increased consumption of protective foods, especially protein-rich foods such as pulses, milk, and fish.

At the same time, the gradual urbanization and industrialization of Far Eastern countries is leading to a slow expansion in the demand for sugar, vegetable oils, livestock products, and fruit and vegetables. This trend is most advanced in Japan, but is also evident in other countries. It affords opportunities for a greater intensification and diversification of agricultural production, which could benefit both the general fertility of the soil and the well-being of cultivators. This trend could

be encouraged by extension methods and by measures to increase further the demand for protective foods, including nutritional education and improved methods of marketing in order to reduce their present rather high cost to consumers. Efforts could be made to broaden the basis of exports, which has narrowed since the war, and there are considerable opportunities for the complementary development of agricultural production and an expansion of intra-regional trade, notably between Japan and the less industrialized countries of South-east Asia.

These suggestions, which are closely in line with the principles of selective expansion laid down by the 1953 Session of the FAO Conference, were submitted to and generally endorsed by the regional consultation held in Kandy (Ceylon), though the difficulties of diversifying the traditional pattern of Asian agriculture and of more integrated agricultural development were fully recognized. The lines of development proposed also parallel those in the draft proposals for the second five-year plan recently published by the Government of India, and similar, though generally less comprehensive, programs now being worked out in a number of other countries.

Recent Action

Production. In several countries new planning bodies have been set up in recent years for general economic, including agricultural, planning, and to co-ordinate the plans already existing in the various ministries. Thus a Cabinet Economic Committee and Planning Secretariat was set up in Ceylon in 1953, which has recently published proposals for a six-year program of investment, and there have been similar developments in Indonesia, Pakistan, Burma, and the Philippines. The proposals for the second Indian five-year plan, published in mid-1955, give proportionately somewhat less emphasis to agriculture than the first plan, which was developed when food shortages were most acute. It proposes, however, increases in production of some 15 percent for grain and pulses, nearly 20 percent for sugar, and 25 to 30 percent for oilseeds, cotton, and jute. Much greater attention to livestock products and to other protective foods is also envisaged. The success of the first Indian five-year plan is a good augury for the realization of the new plan, which, if achieved, would make possible substantial increases in consumption levels.

The extension and advisory services in a number of Far Eastern countries have recently been strengthened, and this should assist considerably in the selective and rational expansion of production. One particularly important development, initiated in India and now being taken up in neighboring countries, has been the linking of the agricultural advisory services with general schemes of community development. This broader approach has grown out of the need to attack simultaneously the problems of health education and the expansion of food production, to make the best use of the limited trained staff available, and to enlist the co-operation of the rural people themselves in local development projects, particularly during periods of seasonal underemployment.

Steps are being taken to enlarge the wholly inadequate facilities for rural credit, often linking these with greater facilities for the storage and marketing of rice and other farm products. Recent developments in this field may be noted in Burma and the Philippines, and action may be expected in India following the publication in 1955 by the Reserve Bank of a comprehensive report on marketing, warehousing, and rural credit. An improvement in agricultural methods should gradually result from such measures.

With earlier plans and programs now beginning to bear fruit the output of the region is increasing more rapidly than before (see Table 7). Although rice production in 1954/55 was somewhat lower than the bumper crop of 1953/54, there is little doubt that the expansion of the grain output in the region will continue. Vigorous efforts are being made both to improve methods of cultivation (the spread in India of so-called "Japanese methods" is a striking example), and to extend the area under controlled irrigation. Cultivators were to some extent cushioned by existing or new methods of price support from the considerable decline in rice and other grain prices in some countries during 1954/55. The production of oilseeds, pulses, and

Table 7. — Far East (excluding China)
Indices of Production of Major Agricultural Commodities

Commodity	Estimated average production 1948-50	1952	1953	1954
	Thousand tons	.... *Indices : 1948-50 = 100*		
Wheat	11 272	98	102	119
Rice (paddy)	92 645	105	115	114
Other grain	23 895	112	125	125
All grain	127 664	106	116	111
Sugar (raw value, incl. non-centrifugal)	6 567	121	121	128
Pulses	9 910	106	113	116
Starchy roots	25 067	113	116	116
Vegetable oils and oilseeds (oil equivalent)	4 267	108	117	120
Tea	500	117	113	120
Tobacco	582	110	121	132
Cotton (lint)	703	133	144	146
Jute	1 428	148	73	76
Rubber (natural)	1 574	108	104	109
Milk (total)	27 586	98	99	103
Meat (total	2 021	110	116	115

sugar has also increased appreciably in the last few years, and the meager statistics suggest that this is also the case for livestock products. These increases also seem likely to continue under the influence of the slowly rising level of purchasing power and of official encouragement.

The renewed interest in industrial and export crops has been reflected in a marked increase in cotton production, of which the region is still a large net importer. Further substantial increases are proposed, notably in India and Mainland China. Recent increases in the production of tea have resulted from the end of limitations on picking, rather than new plantings. Market conditions, however, have precluded any recent increase in the output of jute, which has been running well below the peak levels of a few years earlier. Much attention is being given to increasing the competitive power of export products by improvements in marketing and grading (e.g., rubber in Indonesia, wool in Pakistan), and by encouraging the replanting with improved varieties of rubber and coconut plantations (e.g., in Malaya and Ceylon).

Domestic Consumption. There is growing evidence that more governments in the region are realizing the importance of taking into account the nutritional needs of their people in formulating development policies for food and agriculture, a trend which has been facilitated by the recently improved food situation. Most progress has perhaps been made in Japan, where the nutritional services and programs are the best developed in the region, and where comprehensive surveys on levels of food consumption and nutrition are carried out regularly to provide a sound basis for national policies. In India, where the first five-year plan has already achieved its primary objective of wiping out the serious deficiency in grain and other basic foods, a main objective of the second five year-plan will be to "correct the present unbalanced character of the diet in which carbohydrate predominates, and provide a large supply of supplementary and protective foods like milk, meat, fish, fruit, etc." Although planning in other countries of the region has not yet progressed so far on the nutritional side, there is clear evidence of significant progress.

A beginning has been made in some countries in encouraging the consumption of foods of special nutritional importance. Surplus supplies of dried skim milk, available on concessional terms from abroad, have been used to increase supplies of milk at reduced prices in deficient areas (e.g., the Bombay Milk Scheme). Several projects of a similar nature are being considered by other countries. In some cases, such subsidized supplies are limited to specific groups of the population, such as children and mothers who need protective foods more than others. School-feeding and other schemes to provide either free or at reduced cost milk and other nutritious foods are spreading slowly in several countries and have an educational as well as a nutritional value which is likely to be important in the long run. Education on the nutritional value of protective foods and on methods of preparing unfamiliar types of food are particularly important in this region if consumption levels are to be raised. A seminar on health and nutritional education and a technical meeting on home economics are therefore to be held in the near future. The periodic meetings of nutrition experts in the region should be a useful stimulus in this direction.

In general, rationing and other restrictions on consumption have now been abolished, though there are some exceptions (e.g., rice in Japan), while in Mainland China rationing was introduced after the grain shortage of 1953 and the procurement of food grain, groundnuts, and cotton undertaken by the government acting through rural co-operatives. The abolition of subsidies on imported rice (e.g., in Ceylon and India) in some cases led to a temporary fall in consumption levels, but the gradual fall in world prices and the increased consumption of imported wheat have largely overcome such difficulties. The widespread measures being undertaken to establish grain reserves, partly as a means of price stabilization, should greatly reduce the danger of further seasonal or other temporary reductions in consumption levels.

Foreign Trade. The surplus difficulties experienced in 1954 by the rice exporting countries were eased by the rice trade agreements of Burma and the relaxation of controls in Thailand, together with lower price levels and a reduced export supply. Intra-regional trade in rice and other grain could probably be considerably increased, though the opportunities may be limited to some extent by the firm hold in the main import markets secured by wheat exporters during the period of greatest shortage.

Opportunities for expansion of exports of rubber, jute, and oilseeds hinge largely on the success with which competition from synthetic substitutes can be met. The measures being taken in this direction have already been mentioned.

Consideration is being given to whether a wider range of export products could be developed. It may be difficult to recapture the prewar share of the sugar trade, but cacao may be one possible development. India is considering an expansion of such dollar-earning products as cashew nuts and spices, while ramie and other fiber crops are being given attention in the Philippines and elsewhere.

There seem to be considerable opportunities for increased intra-regional trade in some of the above products as well as in grain.

Conclusions

The picture now beginning to emerge in the Far East is much more hopeful than the traditional one of an area seriously overpopulated and with little opportunity for expanding food production to anything commensurate with nutritional needs. On the contrary, it is evident that the area under cultivation could be greatly increased and much fuller use made of the abundant water resources available. Equally, it appears that the difficulties of raising the low yields and productivity of the region's agriculture may be less than had been supposed. The progress achieved in the last few years is encouraging, and though aided by favorable weather, is largely due to technical developments. Japan has for many years demonstrated what substantial improvements are possible in this direction. The same conclusion is evident from the progress made before the war in the cultivation of certain plantation crops (e.g., sugar in Java).

The need to increase agricultural production is perhaps greater in the Far East than in any other region of the world, and it is fairly clear from nutritional considerations and from the general trend of consumer demand which commodities should be expanded, at least for the domestic market. What is less clear, and the answer will emerge only gradually, is where these products can best be produced, i.e., how far the present urge towards greater self-sufficiency should be pressed, whether greater efforts should be made to develop the agriculture of the region on complementary lines, or whether in some respects a continuation of the postwar development of importing substantial quantities from outside the region would be more advantageous. This question was broached at the Kandy regional consultation, and is likely to be taken further at the wider Regional Meeting on Food and Agricultural Programs and Outlook to be held in 1956. It may also prove useful to study the matter, or some aspects of it, in a specialized working party, as is being done in the Near East region.

Questions of timing may be of special importance in Far Eastern agricultural development. Too rapid an expansion of the products of a more diversified agriculture before purchasing power has grown and storage facilities have been considerably enlarged, could quickly lead to a fall in prices to unprofitable levels. On the other hand, too slow a development could lead to excessive prices for certain foods, or to a greatly increased import demand and an unwelcome drain on currency reserves, while to continue too long with the traditional, almost monocultural, production of grain could lead to surpluses and unprofitable grain prices. All these difficulties have been exemplified in the development of the situation for sugar and for grain in India in the last few years.

The risk of a temporary lack of balance between supply and demand can only be guarded against by increasing storage facilities and working for a greater flexibility of agricultural production. Most countries are already thinking along these lines, and an exchange of views and experiences between the officials actually engaged in such developments might be helpful.

General Conclusions

The original FAO Conference proposals for the selective expansion of production and consumption defined this policy as a "progressive adaptation of agriculture to the changing need of a country or wider region," thus underlining its essentially long-term character. Caution is needed in modifying food and agricultural policies and development programs. Lack of suitable alternative crops sometimes makes adjustments difficult. Moreover, it is often difficult for farmers who have invested heavily in improvements and mechanization for the production of a particular commodity to change quickly to the production of another, especially at a time of declining farm incomes. Adjustments to production are also hampered by uncertainty about future trends in demand. Quick or dramatic results in this field are therefore not to be expected.

Nevertheless, although many problems remain to be solved, recent developments in agricultural production appear to a large extent to have been in the directions needed for improved nutrition and for a better adjustment of supplies to market demand.

On the side of consumption, however, progress has been slower. Recent increases in production appear generally to have been matched by increased consumption since no additional major commodities became surplus during 1954/55. On the other hand, little headway was made in reducing existing surpluses of several major commodities, and if they did not greatly increase it was due primarily to limitations on production rather than to greater consumption. Moreover, it is likely that surpluses of some products may again be added to in 1955/56, and there are threats of surplus situations emerging in some less developed countries.

There is evidence that in many countries more attention is being given to reducing retail prices and to consumer education, though in efforts to reduce costs more attention seems so far to have

been given to the production than to the distribution side. These developments, together with more effective methods of production programming, may lead to tangible results in the years ahead. But still greater efforts seem necessary in these directions if real progress is to be made towards the general objectives of FAO.

Recent Trends in Production

Most branches of agriculture have shown a marked degree of flexibility in the last few years, particularly when there were opportunities for expansion. On the other hand, considerable difficulties have sometimes been encountered, as for example in North America, when it has been considered necessary to scale down the level of production. As would be expected, recent developments in production have resulted as much, perhaps more, from the normal operation of economic forces as from government policy. But there are many examples of government action to encourage desirable developments, or to curb others. Even more might be done usefully in these directions, particularly in giving more definite guidance to farmers and farmers' organizations on the types of production where further expansion would be desirable, and in enlisting their support.

The most striking example of the flexibility of production is perhaps to be found in recent livestock developments in North America, Western Europe, and Oceania. There has been a rapid expansion of beef and poultry products, which in most countries have been in strong demand, and a somewhat slower increase for milk and milk products, for which effective demand at ruling price levels in many countries of these regions seems more or less satisfied. The production of pigmeat, however, has recently tended to decline slightly in North America and Oceania, and in Western Europe seems to be coming to a halt after the very rapid expansion from 1951 to 1954.

The growing demand for livestock products stemming from the continuing development of industry and the gradual rise in standards of living, is also beginning to affect agricultural production in other regions. It largely precipitated the recent revisions of agricultural policy in the U.S.S.R., where, in any case, the recovery of livestock production had lagged badly, and accounts for the strenuous efforts to expand the production of feed grain. A marked upward trend in livestock production is evident in Japan, and seems to be beginning (though statistics are inadequate) in many other countries of Asia and Africa. Consumption levels in these countries, however, are still extremely low. Milk production is expanding rapidly in Latin America, but in that region the growing demand for meat has not yet been adequately reflected in production, with the result that exports and, in some countries, per caput consumption have continued to fall.

The growth of demand with the gradual rise in income and purchasing power also appears largely to account for the increased production, in some parts of the world, of citrus fruit, bananas, tobacco, sugar, and oilseeds. In less developed countries, for example, a growing demand for such products as sugar, vegetable oils, and some types of grain seems one of the first results when incomes rise above the bare subsistence level. For these basic foodstuffs, however, economic considerations, such as problems of external payments, seem to have been an even more potent influence on the course of production. They are considered below in connection with the drive for greater self-sufficiency.

Production has not always, however, responded when demand has been strong. The lag in meat production in Latin America has already been noted, and though statistics are inadequate, it is doubtful if the production either of livestock products or of fruit and vegetables has kept pace with potential demand in the majority of underdeveloped countries. Poor marketing facilities and organization may be a main factor. Again, so far the strong demand for coffee, tea, and cacao has been reflected to only a limited extent in the level of output, though coffee production has expanded rapidly in Africa and there may also be a substantial increase in the major producing regions of Latin America when recent new plantings come into bearing. For some other commodities, however (e.g., butter in Western Europe and Oceania), the somewhat static level of production appears to reflect the temporary satiation of effective demand.

The Drive for Greater Self-Sufficiency

The most controversial aspect of recent developments in production has been the continuation of efforts in many countries towards a greater degree of agricultural self-sufficiency, largely for precisely the commodities which are in surplus in other parts of the world. These efforts, which are very widespread, have been made partly for security reasons or as a measure of protection to farmers, but perhaps mainly because of difficulties of external payments or the need of underdeveloped countries to divert import expenditures from food to capital goods for general economic development.

These various motives are so strong that the emergence of surplus stocks of some commodities in other regions has scarcely halted the trend towards greater self-sufficiency, except perhaps in some countries of Western Europe. In the less developed regions, in particular, there are as yet few indications of any change in this respect in agricultural policies. Agricultural development and

greater self-sufficiency have become an integral part of the economic planning of these countries.

This attitude can be readily understood in cases where conditions of soil and climate are suitable for the type of production planned, especially as the governments of less developed countries expect that gradual improvements in agricultural methods will in time wipe out any disadvantages in efficiency or production costs which may now exist in relation to exporting countries. Moreover, a point which should not be overlooked in this connection, is that, in a world where the play of economic forces is everywhere modified by government action, it is often difficult to judge where the real balance of economic advantage lies.

The postwar trend towards greater self-sufficiency has certainly limited the sales of exporting countries, but its effect should not be overestimated. The volume of world trade in feed grain remains below the prewar level, largely because of the greater self-sufficiency in feedingstuffs in Western Europe, but exports of both wheat and sugar, though smaller than during the period of shortage, are still substantially larger than before the war, though this is partly due to the substitution of wheat for imports of rice into some Far Eastern countries. Again, where world trade in livestock products has declined, it has been not so much because of policies of self-sufficiency as because of the substitution of alternative foods, e.g., margarine for butter. World trade in some other livestock products, including canned meat, cheese, eggs, and wool, has risen considerably above the prewar level with the increase in world demand.

This factor may extend to other products and in time overcome the recent stagnation in the total volume of trade in agricultural products.

Although most recent efforts towards a greater degree of self-sufficiency seem agriculturally sound, there are some instances of attempts to expand the production of commodities which seem unlikely ever to become economic, or the production of export commodities already in over-supply for which the traditional exporters will probably retain a natural advantage. Some expansion of production, particularly for export, has developed primarily under the shelter of high support prices in other countries and is likely to be precarious.

Other Policy Developments

In other fields the results of recent policy measures seem sometimes in line, and sometimes in conflict, with the proposals of the 1953 Session of the Conference. For example, the rather widespread efforts to reduce the burden of subsidies and price supports may eliminate some high-cost production which is no longer necessary and in time lead to a more rational balance of world production, and, to the extent that reductions in support prices to farmers are passed on to the consumer, may tend to increase consumption. On the other hand, the rise in prices following the elimination of consumer subsidies has led in not a few cases to a marked fall in consumption levels. While general food subsidies may seldom be justifiable in present circumstances, it may be a point for consideration whether any sudden reduction in such subsidies should not be accompanied by measures to offset any hardship to the poorer consumers.

The growing practice of subsidizing exports, either directly or indirectly, as a means of disposing of surpluses or of maintaining domestic prices at support levels may also have ambivalent results. The higher price levels in the exporting countries may be of value in stabilizing farm incomes, but must normally tend to restrict consumption, and some tendency away from the natural and economic balance of world production may ensue. On the other hand, food prices may be reduced and consumption encouraged in recipient countries, though with some risk to the stability of farm incomes and of the discouragement of domestic production. Other recent efforts to encourage exports, e.g., by measures to improve grading and marketing, or to reduce production costs have been more specifically along the lines suggested by the 1953 Session of the Conference.

An encouraging feature in recent years is that development plans and programs are increasingly taking into account the nutritional requirements of the population, the importance of a diversified and well-balanced agriculture, and the need to integrate agricultural development in the general economic development of the country. An outstanding example is to be found in the Indian Government's proposals for the second five-year development plan, but although perhaps the most comprehensive, the Indian program is by no means unique and similar policies are being developed in many other countries. Some are more largely concerned with problems of trade or external payments than are the Indian proposals, but all are keyed closely to the social and economic needs of the countries concerned. Less progress has been made, however, in co-ordinating policies between countries or in working towards a more complementary development of rational agriculture.

Consumption

It is perhaps too early to assess the effects of the measures for a selective expansion of consumption that have been carried out since the 1953 Session of the FAO Conference, and it is difficult to separate them from those of earlier efforts. It

is clear, however, that in some directions at least significant progress is being achieved, especially in the less developed areas where improved levels of consumption are most necessary, and where an increasing awareness is evident of the need to orient food and agricultural policies towards nutritional requirements. Where the consumption requirements of the population were not sufficiently taken into account, as in many parts of Africa, increasing attention is being paid to production for local consumption as against production for export. Where the necessary administrative machinery and technical staff are not available to link production policies with nutritional needs, as is often the case in the less developed regions, governments are gradually taking steps to correct this deficiency. On the whole, however, less progress seems to have been made in actual measures to expand consumption in the right directions than in adjusting production to changes in effective demand.

Considerable attention has been given, notably in Western Europe, to the reduction of production costs, perhaps less as a means of encouraging consumption than as a step towards reduction in the cost of subsidies and price supports. Extension services have been strengthened, increased facilities provided for production credits, and either a remission of taxes or direct subsidies granted on fertilizers, tractor fuel, and other requisites.

Less emphasis, however, has been given to marketing, and reductions in production costs have to some extent been offset, especially in North America, by a tendency for the cost of distribution and processing to increase. In the last year or two more attention has been given to marketing, in the more developed countries partly under the pressure of farmers' organizations, and in the less developed countries by government encouragement to co-operative and other marketing organizations, or the provision of improved facilities for processing, storage, and transport. Although tangible progress to date has been somewhat limited, considerable economies may be expected in the years ahead.

Little progress can be recorded in reducing taxation on foodstuffs, and especially protective foods. A few reductions in import duties have been negotiated in GATT discussions, usually in exchange for compensatory reductions in duties on non-agricultural products. But in other instances, agreement was obtained to a higher level of import duties. Domestic, and in some cases local, taxes on foodstuffs are still maintained in some countries, even on protective foods, where such taxes are nutritionally particularly undesirable. Few reductions in these taxes have been reported, while in several instances the cost of these foods to consumers has been raised through the reduction or abolition of consumer subsidies.

Much progress was made in the provision of protective foods free or at reduced prices to school children and other vulnerable groups in the war and immediate postwar years, with considerable benefit to health. In general, these services have been retained and there have been some extensions in recent years, though in many underdeveloped countries considerably more could probably be done in this direction. The value of education in the nutritive value and methods of preparation of unfamiliar foods is increasingly being recognized as a means of improving diets. In the underdeveloped areas, a major obstacle is the lack of adequate nutrition services, and only the beginnings of nutrition programs can be found. It is clear, however, that considerable progress can be achieved in the near future even in the less developed areas, provided the recent progress can be stimulated further by appropriate action, both at international and national levels.

Future Work by FAO

The Eighth Session of the FAO Conference reviewed the progress outlined above and also the work of FAO in the field of selective expansion. The Conference reaffirmed the general principles of selective expansion which had been formulated at its Seventh Session in 1953 and endorsed the activities of FAO in this field. It was agreed that the results so far achieved should be reported to the regional conferences that are to be held in 1956 and early 1957, and that certain special aspects of the application of policies of selective expansion should be taken up regionally in small expert working groups, as has already been done in the Near East. FAO would also make greater efforts to assist governments in improving their development programs, for example by closer co-ordination between technical assistance activities and these programs.

Many other discussions and recommendations of the Conference were concerned, directly or indirectly, with the selective expansion of production and consumption. Measures to liberalize trade in agricultural products were frequently stressed. The Conference recommended that governments have regard to the likely effect on domestic consumption levels and nutritional needs of changes in their policies, and requested FAO to pay greater attention to consumer education, nutrition, home economics, and marketing, both in its regular program and in technical assistance. On the production side, it was recognized that flexibility of production in response to market demand was reduced by some systems of price support, and FAO was requested to convene an expert working party to analyze the different systems and their effects.

Commodity Notes

GRAIN

Recent crop estimates confirm earlier expectations of a significant increase in the 1955/56 wheat crop over that of 1954/55. Total world production, excluding the U.S.S.R., now appears to be 8 million tons, or about 5 percent, larger. Qualitatively, also, the results are appreciably better than last year both in North America and in Europe.

Wheat production in Western Europe, now placed at 37.4 million tons, is only slightly different from the preceding harvest, but, owing to the improved quality, the proportion of millable wheat is considerably larger and this is likely to affect European imports in 1955/56. In the United States the crop, as estimated in December, reached 25.0 million tons. Last year's production was 26.7 million tons, this year's reduction being due to the more stringent area reductions. The Canadian crop, as estimated in November, amounted to 13.4 million tons, a considerable increase on the 1954 harvest of 8.4 million tons, and will leave a substantial addition to stocks at the end of the year. Only preliminary indications are available for Argentina, but these point to a definitely lighter crop owing to a substantial reduction in area and considerably lower yields. The first official estimate puts the crop at 4.5 million tons, compared with 7.7 million tons in 1954. The carry-over from the last crop is in the neighborhood of 1.5 million tons, following a year of high exports. Consequently, supplies available for export in 1955/56 will be substantially below last year's level. Prospects for the Australian wheat crop deteriorated to some extent as a result of rust in October and November, but still pointed to a significant increase on last year. The outturn, at approximately 5.2 million tons and an expected carry-over of 2.4 million tons provide rather large supplies for 1955/56. Unless exports can be substantially increased in the current year above the 2.6 million tons of 1954/55, a further increase in carry-over stocks cannot be avoided.

Trade

World exports of wheat and flour from the four major exporting countries have not been maintained in recent months at last year's rate. In the first six months of the current year (July-December), shipments from these four countries totaled about 8.4 million tons against 10.1 in the same months of 1954. Canada, in particular, has experienced a further substantial decline of about 1 million tons. Shipments from the United States fell by 0.4 million tons, but those from Argentina and Australia so far show little difference. Shipments to Europe have fallen off somewhat, probably owing to the better milling quality of this year's domestic crop. Exports from minor sources, however, will probably show an increase.

Transactions within the International Wheat Agreement, up to the end of December, were considerably smaller than during the same period of 1954. Of the total guaranteed quantities of 10.7 million tons only 2.6 million tons had been reported as sold during the period 1 August to 23 December, or about half the quantity sold in the same period last year.

Shipments of feed grain may well prove to be somewhat larger, particularly from the United States, which, by early December, had shipped as much as during the 12 months July 1954-June 1955. The absence of Argentina from the maize market in recent months accounts for some of this increase. Canadian exports also declined.

United Nations Wheat Conference

The United Nations Wheat Conference, which opened on 26 October in Geneva, completed its first session and adjourned on 16 November. The Executive Committee of the Conference, after a general consideration of the international wheat situation, appointed three special committees whose reports it received before its adjournment.

The International Measures Committee reported that, following an examination of alternative types of agreements, it had concluded that, of the kinds of arrangement suggested, a multilateral contract for purchases and sales along the lines of the present International Wheat Agreement appeared to be the most suitable for wheat, and that the present type of agreement should form the basis on which to discuss a new agreement.

The Committee on Surpluses reported that it considered that present stocks were so great as to constitute a major problem. It discussed the extent to which existing surplus stocks might be affected by the guaranteed quantities included in an international agreement and whether the

disposal of surplus stocks could be linked with the marketing of the quantities in such an agreement. Some consideration was also given to the policies of governments in regard to the support of wheat production by government measures, recognizing that governments must decide on their production policies in the light of their individual circumstances and that no provisions could be introduced into the agreement which would bind them in any way in this field. The Executive Committee, after examining this report, decided that delegates should be given the opportunity of further consultation with their governments and that the report should receive further consideration at the second session of the Conference.

The Technical Committee reported on its examination of the technical aspects of a number of questions arising from various suggestions or from the operation of the present Agreement. This Committee will continue in existence in order to examine the technical aspects of various questions raised from time to time.

The first session was attended by delegates from 48 countries, including Argentina and the United Kingdom, and in addition, 11 countries, including the U.S.S.R. and Eastern European States, were represented by observers.

It is expected that the second session of the Conference will be held in Geneva in February 1956.

THE FRESH FRUIT MARKET IN EUROPE

The main feature of the fresh fruit situation in Europe in the 1955/56 season is a large increase in exportable supplies of citrus fruit in the Mediterranean region and, in Northern and Western Europe, a small apple crop which undoubtedly will increase import requirements. Overseas exporters of apples, as well as Italy and other South European exporters, may increase their shipments to European importing countries. The marketing of the large citrus crop may be facilitated by the shortage of apples.

Table Apples

With the exception of Italy, France, Austria, and Spain, the 1955 production of table apples in Western Europe is considerably lower than in 1954. The decrease in output in Germany and the United Kingdom, the two principal importing countries, is very marked, and among the exporting European countries only Italy has larger supplies than last year. Prices have shown a decided increase over those of the previous season and, in spite of larger imports from overseas countries, apples will remain relatively scarce during the 1955/56 season Production and trade data for recent years are shown in Table 1. Western Germany is expected to double the import quotas for countries in the Southern Hemisphere, mainly Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa, and to allow substantial imports from the United States and Canada. The United Kingdom has granted import permits for apples to the equivalent of £990,000 from Canada and £660,000 from the United States. Larger imports from Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa may also be expected. In the 1954/55 season, Canada and the United States supplied 18 percent, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa 49 percent, and

Table 1. — Table Apples: European Production and Trade, Main Exporters and Importers

Country	Production				Trade	
	1948-52 average	1953	1954	1955	1953/54	1954/55
	Thousand metric tons					
I. PRINCIPAL EXPORTERS					EXPORTS	
Italy	741	859	842	980	200 5	177.8
Netherlands	285	361	332	207	97.2	99.9
Belgium-Luxembourg	278	300	250	203	69 7	22.4
Denmark	212	146	257	190	17 0	30.2
TOTAL	1 516	1 666	1 681	1 580	384.4	330 3
II. OTHER COUNTRIES					IMPORTS	
Germany, Western	1 148	1 243	1 616	785	240 0	170 0
France	380	465	439	432	20 9	33 9
United Kingdom	498	543	543	330	141 4	155 0
Austria	229	155	162	200	22 0	40 8
Spain	139	177	156	180	0 2	0 2
Sweden	166	131	237	170	36 6	27.3
Switzerland	235	170	300	127	19 1	3 1
TOTAL	2 795	2 884	3 453	2 224	480 2	430.3

Italy 23 percent of apple imports into the United Kingdom.

The Canadian apple crop is about 25 percent above last year's output, whereas the United States production is slightly lower.

Oranges and Tangerines

Exportable supplies of oranges and tangerines in Italy, Spain, French North Africa, and Israel, according to recent trade estimates, are expected to reach 2,230,000 tons, i.e., about 35 percent more than in 1954/55.

Exportable supplies from Spain and Italy together may exceed those of last year by 43 percent, and those from Israel and North Africa may reach

Table 2. — Oranges and Tangerines: Production and Exports, Principal Mediterranean Countries (July-June Season)

Country	Production		Exports		Estimated export supplies
	1953/54	1954/55	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56
	Thousand metric tons				
Spain	1 031	1 305	841	906	1 270
Italy	682	664	202	157	250
Israel	413	395	274	223	270
Algeria	327	333	236	226	249
Morocco	173	199	101	135	170
Tunisia	45	34	28	14	24
TOTAL	2 671	2 930	1 682	1 661	2 233

a level about 20 percent above that of the 1954/55 season. These large export supplies are all seeking markets in Europe, and primarily in Western Europe.

Imports of oranges, tangerines, clementines, etc., into 11 European countries in 1954/55 were about 40,000 tons less than during the previous season but 570,000 tons above the 1948-52 average. French imports remained on the same high level as in 1953/54, but Western Germany and the United Kingdom, the two second largest importers, reduced their purchases by about 50,000 tons. Other European countries, except the Netherlands, Norway, and Austria, also reduced their purchases.

The decrease in European imports in 1954/55, the first deviation from the sharp upward trend since the war, occurred in spite of larger supplies in the Mediterranean region. Compared with the previous season, imports were especially lower during January-March and, although the large apple crop in Germany and ample supplies of other imported fruit may partly explain the lower citrus imports, the price relation between oranges and other fruit may also have discouraged importers. Citrus prices had been firm since the heavy frost in Spain in early 1954 and price expectations for 1954/55 were high as the output in Italy and Israel was down and Spanish production was expected to suffer from frost. Contrary to early estimates, however, orange output in Spain increased and Spanish exports exceeded those of the previous season by 65,000 tons.

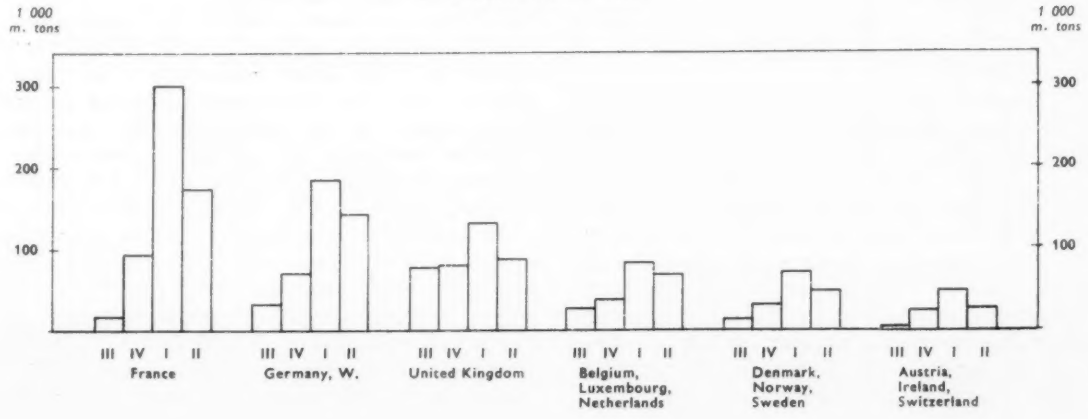
It is a widely-held view in trade circles that the continued expansion in orange production will raise a marketing problem unless prices are reduced. In fact, the Spanish minimum prices for exports in 1955/56 have been lowered. Sharper competition in the European market is expected. In the forthcoming trade agreement between Western Germany and the United States, a "most-favored-nation" clause may be included. For citrus and dried fruit, whose imports have been liberalized, the United States exporters may thus have free access to the large German market.

With steadily expanding supplies, exporters may become increasingly interested in any possible extension of the European marketing season. At present, orange imports are sharply concentrated in the December-May period. Figure 1 shows, for the countries listed in Table 3, the distribution of

Table 3. — Oranges and Tangerines: Imports of Eleven Western European Countries

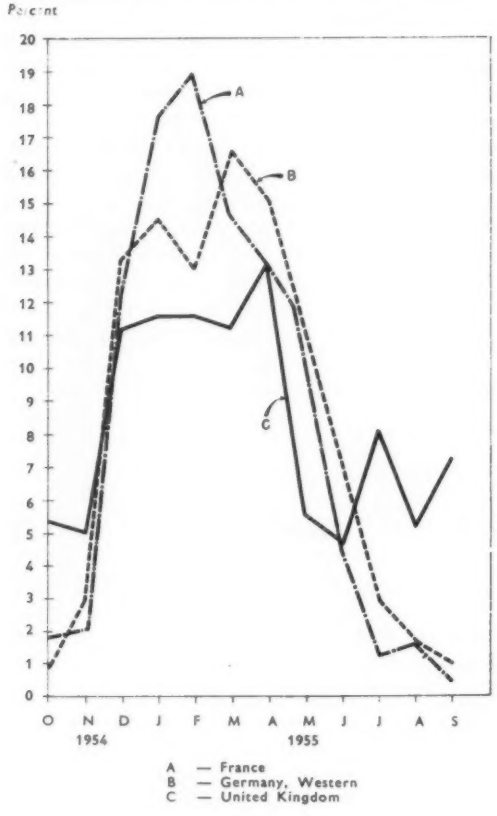
Country	July-June		
	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55
	Thousand metric tons		
France	536.6	596.9	594.9
Germany, Western	400.6	446.6	428.0
United Kingdom	388.6	400.6	366.8
Belgium-Luxembourg	200.1	207.6	221.9
Denmark, Norway, Sweden	184.3	171.0	168.8
Austria, Ireland, Switzerland	89.5	105.3	106.3
TOTAL	1 799.7	1 928.0	1 886.7

Figure 1. — Imports of Oranges and Tangerines by Western European Countries, by Quarters, July 1954-June 1955



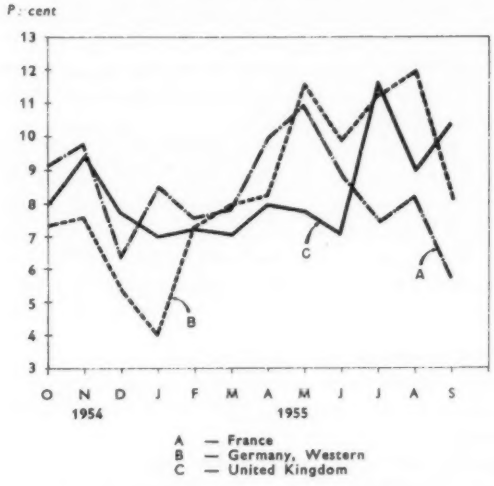
orange imports in 1954/55, by quarters. Imports into all countries are the heaviest in January-March and April-June. For the three largest importers (France, Western Germany, United Kingdom), Figure 2 shows monthly imports in percentage of total imports for October 1954 to September 1955. It is apparent that the United Kingdom, mainly because of its imports of "summer" oranges from the Union of South Africa and the United States, has a more even distribution of imports than France and Western Germany, which

Figure 2. — Monthly Imports of Oranges and Tangerines in France, Western Germany, and the United Kingdom, in Percentage of Imports in 1954/55



are supplied mainly from the Mediterranean region. It is interesting to note how, among the other main fruit imported into Europe, bananas have a much more even distribution over the year. Figure 3 shows the monthly banana imports into France, Western Germany, and the United Kingdom in percentage of total banana imports for the season October 1954-September 1955. Especially in Germany and the United Kingdom, there are heavy imports in the summer, and in all these countries banana imports are the lowest when orange imports are the highest.

Figure 3. — Monthly Imports of Bananas in France, Western Germany, and the United Kingdom, in Percentage of Imports in 1954/55



If Mediterranean countries extend their marketing season by early and late shipments, they will meet the competition not only from bananas but also from "summer" oranges from the Union of South Africa, Brazil, and the United States. The Union of South Africa dominates the United Kingdom market during June-November and the German market during August-October. Brazilian supplies arrive slightly earlier. Of the United States orange exports to the European market in 1954/55, about 60 percent were shipped in the April-July period, but this is largely a result of European import policy, as exports to Canada, the principal market, continue all through the year, with a maximum in the months of December to May.

Termination of the dollar import restrictions on citrus fruit imports into Western Germany may affect the fresh fruit market all the year round, and European producers of fruit juice may also face a sharper competition.

There is no reason, however, to expect a large shift in supply sources. A recent official report from the United States Department of Agriculture admits that, from the standpoint of price, California oranges are not competitive with the South African produce. The quality and uniformity of California oranges may nevertheless assure them a share of the market. Exports of Florida oranges are not expected on a large scale, as the competition with the Mediterranean product is difficult owing to price as well as quality, color, and standardization. Of the United Kingdom allocation of 2 million dollars in 1954 for United States citrus fruit, very little was used for oranges. Of the 1955/56 allocation of 5.5 million dollars for oranges, not

more than one sixth is expected to be utilized because of price.

The GATT negotiations concerning subsidies paid by the United States Government to exporters of citrus fruit have resulted in a reduction in the subsidies for the 1955/56 season. The subsidy will be 50 cents per box of fresh oranges against 75 cents last year. Orange juice is also subject to export payments. In terms of fresh fruit equivalent, total exports of orange juice from the United States have in recent years reached a level of 50-60 percent of fresh orange exports. The United Kingdom, Western Germany, Belgium - Luxembourg, and Sweden are the principal European markets. The United States processing industry accounted for 55 percent of total sales of oranges and tangerines in the 1954/55 season, whereas the Mediterranean countries are marketing the bulk of their fruit fresh. The processing industry in these countries is expanding, however, and the British authorities have placed an order for 1,500 tons of citrus concentrates in Israel.

FATS, OILS, AND OILSEEDS

Recent Prices

Prices of drying oils in the international market advanced rather sharply in the last three months of 1955. Prices of most other fats and oils, however, fluctuated within narrow limits. All prices were at or near the highest levels of the year, with the exception of prices of lauric-acid oils and lard, which were considerably lower than a year ago. In December the FAO index of international market prices of fats and oils stood at 94 (1952-54 = 100), the same as a month earlier, compared with 95 in December 1954 (see Table 4).

Prices of drying oils (linseed, castor, and tung oils) have continued to move upwards and in December reached their highest level since mid-1953. The rise, which represented an increase of 40 percent over the October 1954 low point, was due to a strong import demand and to the virtual liquidation of government stocks of linseed oil in the United States and Argentina. Reflecting smaller supplies, world exports of linseed and linseed oil in 1955 were about 30 percent lower than the record quantity of over 600,000 tons, oil equivalent, in 1954. United States exports of

Table 4. — International Market Prices of Fats, Oils, and Oilseeds, and Price Indices in December 1955 with comparative data

Commodity	Currency in which originally quoted	1954	1955			
		December	September	October	November	December
		U.S. dollars per metric ton				
PRICES						
Olive oil, Tunisian, 1%, f.o.b.	£st.	[1] 630	740	784	784	784
Groundnut oil, Indian, bulk	£st.	306	293	289	289	307
Cottonseed oil, American, bleachable prime summer yellow	U.S.$	268	292	301	300	301
Soybean oil, American, crude, bulk	U.S.$	305	285	284	285	286
Lard, American, refined, 37-lb. tins	U.S.$	* 334	* 291	* 304	* 286	263
Coconut oil, Straits, 3 or 2½%, bulk	£st.	281	246	247	245	248
Palm oil, Belgian Congo, bulk	B.fr.	226	220	224	228	230
Tallow, American, fancy, bulk	U.S.$	* 196	* 185	* 194	* 202	199
Linseed oil, Argentine, bulk	£st.	222	238	249	267	280
Castor oil, Bombay firsts	£st.	274	258	283	298	312
Copra, Straits	£st.	202	180	182	181	184
Soybeans, American, No. 2 yellow	£st.	123	106	106	105	105
Groundnuts, decorticated, Nigerian	£st.	202	182	183	181	184
Linseed, Canadian, No. 1	£st.	152	144	150	157	167
		1952-54 = 100				
PRICE INDEX						
Liquid edible oils other than olive oil		85 0	83.0	83.2	84.0	86.6
Lauric-acid oils		95 7	84.0	85.0	84.4	85.2
Inedible tallow and palm and whale oils		116 0	115.3	117.5	116.9	116.4
Total, edible-soap oils sub-index [2]		97 6	92.9	94.4	93.9	94.2
Total, drying oils sub-index		76 9	82.1	86 4	91 8	95.6
ALL FATS AND OILS [3]		95.4	91.7	93.7	93 6	94.4
ALL OILSEEDS [4]		96.7	88 2	89.5	87.8	89.0

NOTE: Prices are compiled from *The Public Ledger*, London. Prices are c.i.f. European port except as otherwise noted, and are converted to U.S. dollars at official rates of exchange.

* F.O.B. ship, New York

[1] North African. — [2] Includes olive oil and lard prices. — [3] Includes fish oil prices. — [4] Includes prices of groundnuts, soybeans, cottonseed, copra, palm kernels, linseed, and castor beans.

linseed and linseed oil in January-October 1955 totaled only 92,000 metric tons, oil equivalent, 65 percent less than shipments in the same period in 1954. Argentine exports of linseed oil in January-November were about 130,000 tons, 30 percent less than a year earlier. These declines have easily offset increases in exports from Canada and India. The Canadian crop harvested in September-October 1955 was double last season's output and exports rose substantially. Indian exports of linseed oil in January-June reached 36,000 tons, easily the highest figure in ten years, largely as a result of good oilseed harvests in late 1954.

Prices of inedible tallow averaged moderately higher in 1955 than in 1954, even though exports from the United States, the major supplier, rose in January-September to a new record volume of 386,000 tons, 15 percent more than a year earlier. The import demand has remained strong, partly because supplies of palm oil are smaller. (The lower grades of palm oil compete with tallow in soap manufacture.) Nigerian purchases of palm oil for export were 15 percent lower in the first nine months of 1955, and Indonesian exports fell sharply, apparently because of shipping difficulties. These declines more than offset a moderate rise in exports from the Belgian Congo.

World exports of liquid edible oils ("soft" oils) rose more than 10 percent in 1955 (roughly an additional 200,000 tons in terms of oil) to a new postwar record level, but the world import demand was strong and international market prices have remained comparatively stable. The index of prices of liquid edible oils (other than olive oil) averaged 87 in December 1955 compared with 83 in November and 85 twelve months earlier. Indian exports of groundnut oil rose particularly sharply in 1955 and shipments of Manchurian soybeans also were substantially larger. Above all, United States exports were very heavy: shipments of soybeans in January-September 1955 totaled 164,000 tons in terms of oil, twice the quantity shipped in the same period in 1954. United States exports of cottonseed oil rose to 210,000 tons, 30 percent higher than in the previous year, reflecting large export sales from government stocks. West German purchases of United States cottonseed oil rose markedly (mainly for use in high quality margarine), while imports of soft oils into Argentina and other South American countries, Japan, and Spain also rose, reflecting low domestic production. Most of the increase in Manchurian soybean exports went to Eastern European countries, which also took large quantities of cottonseed oil from Netherlands bonded warehouses.

The price of lard has fallen to its lowest level in over two years, reflecting heavy production in the United States, the major exporting country. United States production in the year beginning September 1955 is expected to be the largest since 1951.

International market prices of lauric-acid oils (coconut and palm-kernel oils) fell moderately in October-December, reaching their lowest level in three years, although world exports in 1955 probably totaled only slightly more than in 1954. Lauric-acid oils are mainly used in edible products (especially margarine) in Western Europe, and the price decline apparently reflects competition with the heavy world supplies of other edible oils and oilseeds. Purchases of copra and coconut oil by the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, two leading markets, were smaller in 1955. Exports of copra and coconut oil from the Philippines, which accounts for over 40 percent of world exports, rose to 483,000 tons in terms of oil in January-October, compared with 461,000 tons in the same period in 1954. Shipments from Ceylon also rose, but there were offsetting declines in Indonesian and Malayan exports. Purchases of palm kernels for export in Nigeria, the major world exporter, fell to 179,000 tons, oil equivalent, in January-November, 12 percent less than a year earlier.

Olive Oil

Information available in mid-December, when olive harvesting and crushing were underway in the producing countries of the Mediterranean basin, indicate that 1955/56 olive oil output may decline moderately. At the same time, stocks to be carried over into 1956 are materially lower than those available at the same time last year, since the yield from the preceding harvest reached only average levels. International market prices and some domestic prices, in anticipation of scarcer supplies, rose sharply in the closing months of 1955.

World production from the current crop may not be greatly in excess of 900,000 metric tons of both virgin grades and oil extracted from olive residues. This volume of supplies would be 15 percent below those obtained in the preceding year, and 30 percent below the 1953/54 output. Since last year's crop was considered to represent the low phase in the alternating cycle of good and bad olive yields in the main producing countries (i.e., Spain, Italy, Greece, and Tunisia), the unfavorable predictions for the current harvest are even more disappointing. In Italy, damage by the olive fly during the period immediately preceding the harvest was apparently unusually extensive. Output of virgin oil is forecast at the present time at 170,000 tons, which, if realized, would be 40 percent lower than the output of the preceding year and only one half of the 1953/54 yield. In Italy, the production of oil from olive residues is normally

equal to about 17 percent of the virgin oil output. Production in Spain is unofficially estimated as 320,000 tons; for the fourth season in succession, moderately below the general postwar average. Fluctuations in Spanish output during these four years have been minor, in contrast to those in other countries. It is believed that olive fly attacks have been less severe this year in Spain

Table 5. — Olive oil. — Preliminary Forecasts of 1955/56 Production with Comparisons, and Apparent Consumption, 1949-54

Country	Production				Apparent consumption [1]
	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1949-54
	Thousand metric tons				
France	* 6	* 9	* 8	* 7	27
Greece	78	175	123	* 100	119
Italy [2]	199	346	284	170	[3]276
Portugal [2]	52	122	57	84	73
Spain [2]	305	348	305	* 320	[3, 4]345
Turkey	66	* 35	* 60	...	45
Algeria	26	24	* 27	* 18	13
French Morocco	12	16	* 25	* 14	12
Tunisia	39	92	55	25	33
Other Mediterranean and Near Eastern countries	39	48	53	* 30	40
Other countries	7	* 3	* 7	...	50
Oil from olive residues not included above [5]	63	102	66	70	...
WORLD TOTAL	892	1 320	1 070	900	1 033

* Unofficial reports and forecasts. — [1] Production and net trade. No adjustment made for changes in stocks. — [2] Excludes production of oil from olive residues. — [3] Includes estimated consumption of oil from olive residues. — [4] Includes Spanish territories. — [5] Estimated.

than in Italy, but winter weather conditions two years ago caused fairly long-term damage to trees over large areas. The Tunisian crop has suffered from poor growing conditions, and is expected to yield only 25,000 to 30,000 tons of oil. By contrast, Portugal, the fourth largest producing country, may realize an increase to 84,000 tons from last year's output of 57,000 tons, according to forecasts made as the harvest began. However, predictions for olive crops and crushing results are extremely difficult to make in most of the major producing countries, and final estimates have often varied widely from the earlier forecasts. In December 1954, the outlook for the world crop was thought to be unusually poor, but final results now available show that production in the Mediterranean basin countries was more than 200,000 tons, or one quarter, higher than forecast at that time.

Although more than 1 million tons of new crop oil was available in 1955, stocks held over from the bumper 1953/54 harvest (in the case of Spain, from a record crop in 1952/53), have now been largely absorbed. Indigenous exports in 1955 totaled more than 100,000 tons, the highest rate since 1950. An output of 900,000 tons is roughly 130,000 tons below average world consumption levels in recent years, and for a number of countries imports of other edible vegetable oils or lard will have to be made if export supplies are to be maintained. Comprehensive information on carry-over stocks is not available, but in Spain, where end-season stocks are said to be only 10,000 tons and where exports of about 30,000 tons have usually been maintained, it appears that a deficit of nearly 60,000 tons for domestic consumption will have to be filled. The Italian deficit is estimated by trade sources to be at least double this quantity, taking into account government stocks of liquid edible oils, domestic production of such oils, and the small stocks of olive oil (5,000 tons apart from working stocks). About 10,000 tons have been held over in Tunisia from the last crop and are sufficient to meet the deficit for domestic consumption from current output while allowing an exportable surplus of 5,000 tons. But Tunisian exports have averaged 20,000 tons in recent years, and special measures are envisaged to permit imports of other oils for domestic use.

International market prices began to move to higher levels during October and November. Spanish oil prices remained steady after the initial increase, but North African and Italian oils advanced sharply during December. Italian surfine grade, 1 percent, at Milan, was quoted for the domestic market in mid-December at over $1,200 per ton, more than 30 percent higher than October prices, and 65 percent above comparable prices last year. Other quotations have changed more moderately, and Spanish, edible, 1 percent, f.o.b., in drums, could still be obtained for prompt shipment at $630 per metric ton, only 5 percent above end-September prices; Tunisian *lampante* oil, 3 percent acidity, c.i.f. Marseilles, at $850 per ton, was over one third higher than at the end of October.

LIVESTOCK PRICES IN 1955

In North America, owing to record marketings, the level of livestock prices in 1955 was considerably below that of the preceding year. In the United States, the average price received by farmers for meat animals was 14 percent less than in 1954, while in Canada wholesale prices for livestock declined 9 percent, these reductions reflecting heavy falls in pig prices. During 1955, in the United States 12 percent more pigs were slaughtered than the year before, and in Canada

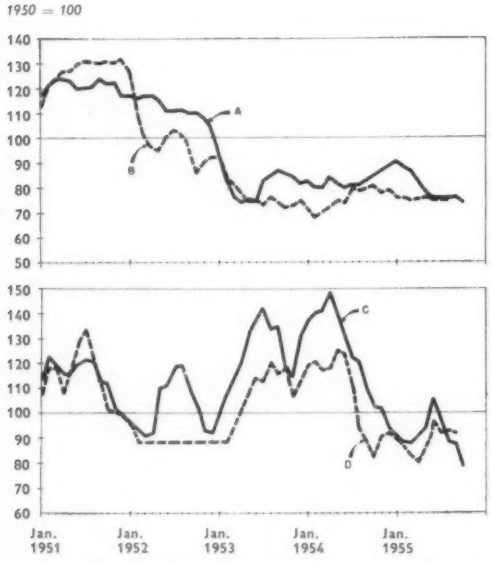
15 percent more. The average pig price received by United States farmers in 1955 was 29 percent less than in 1954, while in Canada the decline was 21 percent.

In 1955, maize prices in the United States were about 9 percent below the level of the preceding year, and the pig/maize ratio declined less than pig prices. During the last four months of 1955, the pig/maize ratio, based on prices received by farmers, was 12.0 against 12.8 in the same period of 1954. As such a ratio is not far from average, it seems likely that the 1956 spring crop of pigs will not change greatly in comparison with 1955.

On the other hand, cattle prices showed great stability in both countries. However, prices for fed cattle in the United States failed to increase seasonally last autumn because of heavy marketings of all cattle, both fed stock and cows. Thus, prices for choice steers in Chicago, in mid-November, were one fifth less than the year before, but their average for 1955 will nonetheless be only a few percent less than in 1954.

At the beginning of November 1955, the United States Department of Agriculture started a pork and lard purchase program in order to contribute to the stabilization of the pig market. About 77,000 tons of pork and 14,000 tons of lard will be purchased over nine or ten months, at an approximate cost of 85 million dollars. The surplus meat thus acquired will be distributed domestically to schools, institutions, and other eligible outlets.

Figure 4. — Indices of Monthly Prices of Beef Cattle and Pigs in the United States and Canada, January 1951 to September-October 1955



A — United States : Beef steers, choice grade, live weight, Chicago.
B — Canada : Steers, good, live weight, up to 1,000 lb., Toronto.
C — United States : Barrows and gilts, all weights, average price, Chicago.
D — Canada : Pigs, B_1, dressed weight, Toronto.

In Europe, owing to a strong demand and a slowing down in the expansion of meat production, the level of livestock prices was generally well upheld in comparison with 1954; the reductions in pig prices which occurred in certain countries were offset to a large extent by higher prices for cattle. In France, a decline in pig prices was more than offset by higher prices for cattle and sheep, and the index of prices for live animals for the period January-October 1955 was 5 percent above last year. Following an increase of 18 percent in pigmeat production, pig prices in Western Germany were about 11 percent below 1954, but cattle prices were 7 percent higher as beef and veal production remained unchanged. The average price to producers for slaughter animals in Western Germany during January-October was therefore only 2 percent less than the year before. Pig prices in Denmark increased substantially during the autumn and their average for 1955 will be above last year's, whereas the average cattle price, in spite of an increase of about 10 percent in production, will be more or less equal to 1954.

Production of beef and pigmeat in the Netherlands expanded substantially in 1955, and the average prices for cattle and pigs, for the period January-September, were 6 and 11 percent lower, respectively, than in 1954.

United Kingdom supplies of carcass meat and offal during January-September were slightly smaller than the year before, as an increase in imports was not sufficient to fully offset the reduction in domestic output. Cattle prices, after having risen to very high levels last spring, declined later, but remained above the corresponding 1954 figures. Owing to a reduction in pig numbers, there has been a strong recovery of pig prices from the low levels of last spring, and in October the price for bacon pigs was nearly twice as high as the year before. As sheep prices only were less than the year before, the over-all level of livestock prices in the United Kingdom during the second half of 1955 was higher than during the second half of 1954.

The minimum price for bacon to be delivered during the last year (October 1955-September 1956) of the long-term contract between the United Kingdom and Denmark will be 240 shillings per 112 pounds, c. and f. United Kingdom port, whereas the contract price for the preceding two years had been 237 shillings. The minimum price will be paid if the United Kingdom market price is less than 270 shillings; if it is higher, Denmark will receive the minimum price and the excess above 270 shillings. A similar agreement has been reached between the United Kingdom and the

Netherlands for the remaining period of the long-term contract expiring in September 1956, with a minimum price of 232 shillings per 112 pounds, c. and f. United Kingdom port. If the market price in the United Kingdom is above 262 shillings, the Netherlands will receive the minimum price and the excess over 262 shillings. During the autumn, market prices for Denmark and Netherlands bacon were considerably above 270 shillings and 262 shillings, respectively.

Livestock prices in Oceania and Argentina were well maintained in comparison with 1954, owing largely to a strong export demand and favorable export prices. Thus, reflecting a much higher proportion of the higher-priced chilled beef, the unit value of beef exports from New Zealand, for the first half of 1955, was 28 percent higher than the year before. At the same time, the increase in the unit value of exported lamb was 20 percent, whereas that for mutton increased only 4 percent. In Uruguay, following reduced production, livestock prices increased strongly during 1954, and in the first quarter of 1955 were considerably above the corresponding 1954 figures.

Statistical Tables

Explanatory Notes

TIME REFERENCE: *Area and crop production statistics for the Northern Hemisphere pertain to the harvests of the spring, summer, and autumn of the year stated, and for the more southerly areas of this Hemisphere, to harvests continuing into the early part of the following year; for the Southern Hemisphere these statistics relate to the crops harvested in the latter part of the period indicated and the first half of the following year. The statistics on livestock products, trade, and prices are given for calendar years, unless otherwise specified. The figures on livestock numbers have been grouped for international comparison and summarization into 12-month periods ending 30 September of the year stated.*

CROP AREA: *Where possible, figures refer to harvested areas; in a few instances data relate to area sown or area in cultivation.*

TOTALS: *Continental and world totals are estimates covering all available information (data shown, estimates for missing figures, and estimates of totals for countries not listed). Some countries, such as the U.S.S.R., Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan, Tibet, and a number of minor areas are not included in the totals because of a lack of substantive information.*

PRICES: *The exchange rates used to convert domestic quotations into dollars are average market rates during periods when rates were determined in the market by buyers and sellers; midpoints between official buying and selling rates (or in some instances the basic official rates, which generally correspond to these midpoints) have been used for periods when rates were administratively determined. In the case of International Monetary Fund Members, the par values agreed upon are used for the periods to which they apply. For those countries and periods of time in which multiple currency practices exist, conversions have generally not been made. In the case of administratively determined rates which changed during the year, the rate in effect during each part of the year has been used to convert the corresponding monthly prices. If only minor fluctuations occurred during the year, monthly data were converted at annual average exchange rates.*

SYMBOLS:

... *Data not available*

* *Unofficial figures*

— *None, in negligible quantity, or entry not applicable*

( ) *Data excluded from totals*

Table 1. - Area and production : New and revised data received during December 1955

Tableau 1. - Superficie et production : Données nouvelles ou revisées reçues en décembre 1955

Commodity and country — Produits et pays	Year — Années	Area — Superficie	Production
		1 000 ha.	*1 000 m.t.*
WHEAT			
France	1955	4 553	10 379
Canada	1955	9 548	—
United States	1954	21 966	26 804
	1955	19 110	25 533
Japan	1955	—	1 468
RYE			
France	1955	387	439
United States	1954	695	618
	1955	836	741
BARLEY			
France	1955	1 317	2 665
United States	1954	5 335	8 067
	1955	5 765	8 512
Iraq	1954	1 122	1 239
Japan	1955	—	2 408
OATS			
France	1955	2 079	3 580
United Kingdom	1955	—	2 551
United States	1954	17 114	21 730
	1955	16 565	22 872
MAIZE			
United States	1954	32 524	76 463
	1955	32 356	80 896
India[1]	1955	[2]3 273	—
Egypt	1954	800	1 753
SORGHUM			
United States	1954	4 540	5 489
	1955	5 098	5 909
RICE			
United States	1954	1 029	2 913
	1955	737	2 423
India[1]	1955	[2]26 675	—
Egypt	1955	252	1 268
SUGAR CANE and CANE SUGAR[3]			
China (Taiwan)	1955		* 721
India	1954	—	*1 814
	1955	—	*1 905
Union of South Africa	1955	—	* 837
SUGAR BEETS and BEET SUGAR[4]			
Italy	1955	—	*1 100
United Kingdom	1955	—	* 675
WINE			
France	1955	—	5 656
Portugal[5]	1955	—	993
FIGS			
Greece : Total, fresh	1954	—	117
Dried	1954	—	27
GROUNDNUTS			
India[1]	1955	[2]4 444	—
COTTONSEED			
United States	1955	—	5 482
Egypt[1]	1955	—	*733
TOBACCO			
France	1955	* 29	* 51.0
Greece	1954	107	67.4
	1955	*129	* 77.0
Italy	1955	* 49	* 58.7
Dominican Republic	1953	* 19	* 18.8
	1954	—	* 20.2
Brazil	1954	175	183.6
	1955	*183	*141.2
Japan	1955	* 75	*147.4
Pakistan	1955	* 80	* 90.7
Turkey	1955	*156	*117.5
COTTON (Lint)			
United States	1955	6 832	3 179
Peru	1953	—	97
	1954	209	114
Pakistan[1]	1955	[2]1 246	—
Egypt[1]	1955	—	*383
JUTE			
India[1]	1954	*503	*531
	1955	*640	*751
MEAT			
Uruguay[10]			
Beef and veal	1954	—	271
Pork	1954	—	20
Mutton and lamb	1954	—	58
Total	1954	—	349
MILK (Cow)			
New Zealand[11]	1955	—	5 104

NOTE : 1955 data generally represent preliminary estimates or forecasts and are subject to revision. Area figures generally refer to harvested areas. A dash (—) denotes no revision or entry not applicable.

[1]Crop year beginning in year stated. — [2]First estimates ; corresponding estimates for 1954 were, in thousand hectares, 3,613 for maize and 25,345 for rice. — [3]Production data refer to centrifugal sugar, raw value, for the production year beginning in September of year stated. — [4]Crop year ending in year stated. — [5]Second estimate ; corresponding estimate for 1954 was 4,384 thousand hectares. — [6]Second estimate. — [7]First estimate ; corresponding estimate for 1954 was 1,143 thousand hectares. — [8]Partially revised. — [9]Final estimates. — [10]Excluding production from imported live animals, but including the meat equivalent of exported live animals. — [11]Production for 12-month period ending 30 June of year stated.

NOTE : Les données relatives à 1955 sont généralement des estimations préliminaires ou des prévisions et sont donc sujettes à revision. Les chiffres de superficie s'entendent généralement des superficies récoltées. Un tiret (—) indique qu'il n'y a pas de chiffre revisé ou que le renseignement n'a pas lieu de figurer.

[1]Campagne agricole commençant l'année indiquée. — [2]Premières estimations ; les estimations correspondantes pour 1954 étaient, en milliers d'hectares, de 3 613 pour le maïs et de 25 345 pour le riz. — [3]Les chiffres de production se rapportent au sucre centrifugé, en équivalent de sucre brut, et portent sur la campagne de production commençant en septembre de l'année indiquée. — [4]Campagne agricole finissant l'année indiquée. — [5]Deuxième estimation ; l'estimation correspondante pour 1954 était de 4 384 mille hectares. — [6]Deuxième estimation. — [7]Première estimation ; l'estimation correspondante pour 1954 était de 1 143 mille hectares. — [8]Partiellement revisé. — [9]Estimations définitives. — [10]Non compris la viande provenant d'animaux importés sur pied, mais y compris l'équivalent en viande des animaux exportés sur pied. — [11]Production pour période de 12 mois finissant le 30 juin de l'année indiquée.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Grain. The following summarizes the information on grain harvests for 1955, as given by the representatives of Eastern European countries who attended the Sixth Session of the Economic Commission for Europe, Committee on Agricultural Problems, 6-10 December 1955, Geneva.

INFORMATIONS SUPPLÉMENTAIRES

Céréales. Le tableau suivant résume les données relatives aux récoltes de céréales de 1955, telles qu'elles ont été fournies par les représentants des pays de l'Europe orientale qui ont assisté à la sixième session de la Commission économique pour l'Europe, Comité des problèmes agricoles, qui s'est réunie à Genève du 6 au 10 décembre 1955.

Production of grain in 1955

Production de céréales en 1955

Country — Pays	Bread grains - Céréales panifiables					Coarse grain - Céréales secondaires						
	Wheat	Rye	Total bread grain	Wheat	Bread grain	Maize	Barley	Oats	Mixed grain	Total coarse grain	Maize	Coarse grain
	1 000 m.t.			*1954 = 100*		*1 000 m.t.*					*1954 = 100*	
Czechoslovakia **(a)**	1 541	1 005	2 546	129.8	124	396	1 352	1 002	...	2 750	100	...
Germany, Eastern **(a)**	1 300	2 500	3 800	112.0	100	...	...	...	...	2 800	...	118
Hungary **(a)**	...	...	2 650	...	122	**(b)**	...	...	...	...	...	**(c)** 133
Poland	2 180	7 350	9 530	107.5	121	...	...	...	...	3 650	...	101.9
Romania **(a)**	...	...	**(d)** 11 000	...	**(d)** 121	...	...	...	...	**(e)**	...	...

(a) Gross production. — (b) Provisional estimate, 400 thousand metric tons more than the 1954 harvest. — (c) Barley and oats. — (d) Including coarse grain. — (e) Included under bread grain.

(a) Production brute. — (b) L'estimation provisoire est supérieure de 400 mille tonnes à la récolte de 1954. — (c) Orge et avoine. — (d) Y compris les céréales secondaires. — (e) Compris sous céréales secondaires.

Raw sugar. According to reports received by various sugar agencies, raw sugar production in Western and Eastern Europe for the crop year 1955/56 is estimated as follows (in thousand metric tons) : Western Europe 6,800 ; Eastern Europe 6,700.

Sucre brut. D'après des rapports reçus par diverses organisations sucrières, la production de sucre brut en Europe occidentale et orientale, pour la campagne agricole 1955/56, est estimée comme suit (en milliers de tonnes) : Europe occidentale, 6 800 ; Europe orientale, 6 700.

Table 2. - Potatoes : Area and production, 1948-52, 1952, 1953, and 1954[1]

Tableau 2. - Pommes de terre : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1952, 1953 et 1954[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1952	1953	1954	1948-52	1952	1953	1954
	1 000 hectares				*1 000 metric tons*			
EUROPE								
Austria	175	170	179	177	2 270	2 567	3 293	2 792
Belgium	90	87	89	93	2 127	2 123	1 919	2 634
Czechoslovakia	[2][3]575	...	...	...	[1][6]6 780	...	...	...
Denmark	113	109	107	97	2 170	2 320	1 885	1 938
Finland	95	97	93	88	1 442	1 504	1 379	1 090
France	1 124	1 050	1 057	1 057	13 734	12 278	14 940	16 986
Germany[2]	1 956	1 984	2 001	2 025	*36 925	*37 910	38 568	43 538
Eastern	(819)	(836)	(836)	(834)	*(12 842)	*(14 045)	(14 020)	(16 753)
Western	(1 136)	(1 147)	(1 164)	(1 190)	(24 067)	(23 854)	(24 535)	(26 769)
Greece	35	39	39	39	385	453	445	452
Hungary	[1][6]283	...	...	...	[1][6]1 746	...	...	...
Ireland, Rep. of	138	125	125	118	2 902	2 719	2 760	2 284
Italy	392	393	393	397	2 732	2 717	3 134	3 183
Netherlands[5]	186	170	159	171	4 679	4 522	3 843	4 148
Norway	60	58	56	55	1 174	1 188	1 249	1 130
Poland	[2] 540	...	...	...	[1]31 497	...	...	...
Portugal	89	90	88	87	1 080	1 073	1 121	1 034
Spain	358	335	342	355	3 348	3 806	3 717	3 535
Sweden	136	136	137	120	1 865	1 839	1 727	1 429
Switzerland	57	57	57	57	1 039	1 192	986	1 395
United Kingdom	496	401	399	382	9 444	7 974	8 393	7 442
Yugoslavia	228	240	245	256	1 486	1 149	2 096	1 876
Total	*9 390*	*9 270*	*9 290*	*9 350*	*130 000*	*128 020*	*132 190*	*137 760*
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	175	124	134	124	2 147	1 675	1 864	1 410
Mexico	30	31	31	31	134	139	149	150
United States	661	567	617	570	10 624	9 501	10 344	9 690
Total	*880*	*740*	*800*	*740*	*13 020*	*11 440*	*12 490*	*11 380*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	191	191	223	217	1 232	1 376	1 671	1 375
Brazil	147	152	163	165	699	735	815	815
Chile	50	54	57	57	447	537	606	610
Colombia	105	120	115	122	506	600	610	526
Peru	217	242	238	246	1 240	1 315	1 385	1 453
Total	*860*	*920*	*970*	*980*	*4 550*	*4 960*	*5 520*	*5 230*
ASIA								
China (22 provinces)	[1]338	...	...	...	[1]1 846	...	...	...
India	237	255	262	259	1 647	1 992	1 997	1 626
Japan	209	197	203	212	2 451	2 515	2 415	2 743
Korea, South	42	39	45	44	227	160	386	234
Turkey	79	102	105	109	603	873	1 000	1 000
Total	*1 470*	*1 520*	*1 540*	*1 560*	*10 130*	*10 780*	*11 070*	*10 880*
AFRICA								
Algeria	23	26	25	26	212	247	242	253
Egypt	13	10	11	14	187	153	187	225
Madagascar	22	19	...	...	79	71	80	...
Ruanda-Urundi	13	16	17	18	112	149	165	110
Union of South Africa[5]	57	56	44	...	*230	*212	*184	...
Total	*160*	*170*	*160*	*160*	*1 000*	*1 020*	*1 050*	*1 050*
OCEANIA								
Australia	51	55	52	49	464	438	557	427
New Zealand	8	8	10	9	118	106	168	...
Total	*60*	*60*	*60*	*60*	*580*	*540*	*720*	*600*
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U. S. S. R.)	**12 800**	**12 700**	**12 800**	**12 800**	**159 300**	**156 800**	**163 000**	**166 900**

[1]Average of 3 years. — [2]Including Berlin. — [3]Series revised to include area and marketings of early potatoes. — [4]Average of 2 years. — [5]On farms and estates. — [6]Total crop.

[1]Moyenne de 3 années. — [2]Y compris Berlin. — [3]Les données ont été revisées afin de comprendre la superficie et la vente des pommes de terre nouvelles. — [4]Moyenne de 2 années. — [5]Dans les petites exploitations et grands domaines. — [6]Production totale.

Table 3. - Sweet potatoes and yams : Area and production, 1948-52, 1952, 1953, and 1954

Tableau 3. - Patates et ignames : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1952, 1953 et 1954

Country / Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1952	1953	1954	1948-52	1952	1953	1954
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Spain	11	12	11	11	163	164	148	126
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
British West Indies								
Barbados	5	4	...	...	38	36	...	...
Jamaica	16	16	16	16	64	64	64	64
St. Vincent	2	2	2	...	5	6	6	...
Trinidad and Tobago	...	...	...	...	[1]19	18	...	...
Cuba	[2]100	...	...	...	293	294	315	310
Dominican Republic	[1]41	...	...	...	84	75	...	84
Guadeloupe	2	2	2	...	32	29	30	...
Haiti	[2*]20	...	...	...	[2*]100	...	...	...
Mexico	12	12	12	...	67	71	74	71
Puerto Rico	[2]18	18	11	13	[2]38	33	36	44
United States	166	131	142	140	974	712	855	745
Total	*400*	*360*	*370*	.	*1 790*	*1 520*	*1 700*	...
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	32	33	33	30	317	321	358	300
Brazil	108	103	103	106	869	831	[E]93	939
Paraguay	8	8	...	...	74	76	...	...
Peru	29	12	13	10	225	85	92	73
Uruguay	11	12	13	14	49	57	71	62
Venezuela	[1]15	11	15	11	[1]50	47	62	45
Total	*220*	*200*	*200*	.	*1 690*	*1 570*	*1 690*	.
ASIA								
British North Borneo	2	2	2	...	12	14	14	...
Cambodia	[1]1	2	...	...	[1]25	35	...	...
Ceylon	[1]15	14	15	16	[1]36	45	42	43
China								
22 provinces	[2]3 124	...	...	...	*27 068	*31 859	...	...
Manchuria			...	...	[3*]2 362	*2 362	...	...
Taiwan (Formosa)	232	237	241	...	2 100	2 110	2 295	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 3. - Sweet potatoes and yams : Area and production, 1948-52, 1952, 1953, and 1954 (concluded)

Tableau 3. - Patates et ignames : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1952, 1953 et 1954 (fin)

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1952	1953	1954	1948-52	1952	1953	1954
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
ASIA (concluded)								
Hong Kong	4	4	4	4	17	18	18	10
India	[1]150	173	165	179	[1]901	1 203	919	1 272
Indonesia								
Java and Madura	181	217	216	174	1 039	1 260	1 231	1 053
Other islands	[3]84	118	109	109	[3]711	1 031	945	985
Japan	402	377	360	354	6 074	6 205	5 391	5 226
Korea, South	42	32	46	46	271	178	413	394
Malaya, Federation of	[2]19	...	...	...	[2]198	...	...	...
Philippines	113	120	174	177	465	540	757	770
Ryukyu Islands	[1]32	29	22	23	[1]284	289	212	267
Singapore	1	[1]	1	1	9	6	7	7
Total	*4 670*	*4 760*	*4 790*	*4 770*	*41 600*	*47 700*	*47 200*	.
AFRICA								
Belgian Congo	57	59	56	53	353	363	309	343
Egypt	[3]2	3	2	3	[3]21	...	37	52
Ethiopia and Eritrea, Fed. of Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	[4]25	...	...	...
French Cameroons	32	28	34	...	110	120	138	...
French Equatorial Africa	[2]38	...	...	...	[2]298	...	...	...
French Togoland	50	58	63	...	260	347	376	...
French West Africa	271	322	271	...	1 452	2 078	1 735	...
Gold Coast and British Togoland	[3]64	60	60	...	[3]482	481	482	...
Madagascar	90	109	...	...	287	377	...	...
Nigeria and British Cameroons	[2]1 271	...	...	...	[2]9 742	...	...	...
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of Nyasaland	[2]43	...	...	...	[2]72	...	...	...
Ruanda-Urundi	177	196	190	213	1 193	1 490	1 442	1 964
Sierra Leone	4	4	4	...	9	9	10	...
Tanganyika	[1]78	...	...	...	[1]238	...	...	...
Uganda	[3]207	221	260	...	[3][4]2 133	...	...	...
Union of South Africa	[3][4]12	...	...	...	[3][4]40	...	...	...
Zanzibar and Pemba	4	3	2	2	10	8	9	9
Total	*2 440*	*2 670*	*2 560*	.	*16 900*	*18 100*	*18 000*	.
OCEANIA								
British Solomon Islands	[3]5	...	...	...	[3]48	...	...	...
Fiji	[1]1	2	1	1	[1]15	17	16	16
New Caledonia	1	2	...	.	6	15	...	...
Total	*10*	*10*	*10*	*10*	*110*	*120*	*120*	*120*
WORLD TOTAL	**7 700**	**8 000**	**7 900**	...	**62 300**	**69 000**	**68 900**	...

[1]Average of 4 years. — [2]Average of 2 years. — [3]Average of 3 years. — [4]1949-53. — [5]1947-51. — [6]Standing estimate. — [7]1949.

[1]Moyenne de 4 années. — [2]Moyenne de 2 années. — [3]Moyenne de 3 années. — [4]1949-53. — [5]1947-51. — [6]Estimation permanente. — [7]1949.

Table 4. - Cassava : Area and production, 1948-52, 1952, 1953, and 1954

Tableau 4. - Manioc : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1952, 1953 et 1954

Country / Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1952	1953	1954	1948-52	1952	1953	1954
	1 000 hectares				*1 000 metric tons*			
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
British West Indies								
Barbados	...	...	...	...	[1]2	...	...	...
Jamaica	5	5	5	5	17	17	17	17
Cuba	[2]55	...	...	...	[2]179	...	...	...
Dominican Republic	[2]59	...	...	...	[2]148	142	...	144
Guadeloupe	1	1	1	...	15	12	12	...
Honduras	[3]3	4	4	4	[4]9	12	12	13
Nicaragua	[2]2	2	1	...	[2]5	7	6	...
Panama	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	19
Puerto Rico	[2]2	2	4	5	[2]4	5	10	12
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	24	22	22	23	344	303	299	310
Bolivia	[3]4	...	...	...	[3]77	...	...	...
Brazil	958	1 015	1 062	1 089	12 466	12 809	13 441	14 493
Colombia	[4]80	80	76	...	[4]844	870	870	...
Ecuador	[3]10	...	...	...	[3]14	...	...	...
French Guiana	1	1	1	1	10	8	8	15
Paraguay	61	62	...	...	903	991	...	...
Peru	28	20	15	15	288	218	215	201
Venezuela	43	53	54	49	152	209	253	194
ASIA								
British Borneo								
North Borneo	...	...	...	...	[1]75	82	82	...
Ceylon	63	48	69	70	220	201	223	234
China : Taiwan (Formosa)	10	8	9	...	101	97	114	...
India	[2]238	232	231	233	[5]1 262	1 262	1 255	1 278
Indonesia								
Java and Madura	[1]745	769	868	866	[4]4 825	5 088	6 468	6 400
Other islands	[4]128	158	174	185	[4]1 993	2 448	2 485	3 043
Malaya, Federation of	14	9	11	13	[1]294	...	...	...
Philippines	49	54	28	...	290	292	...	...
Singapore	—	—	—	...	4	4	4	...
AFRICA								
Belgian Congo	655	584	566	575	5 935	6 742	6 751	6 785
Villages	(651)	(581)	(563)	(569)	(5 911)	(6 721)	(6 728)	(6 764)
Farms and estates	(4)	(3)	(3)	(6)	(24)	(21)	(23)	(21)
French Cameroons	59	71	64	...	710	701	643	...
French Equatorial Africa	[1]100	...	...	...	[1]640	...	...	...
French Togoland	46	58	61	...	233	330	371	...
French West Africa	283	394	427	...	1 215	1 544	2 008	...
Gold Coast and British Togoland	[1]66	66	66	...	[1]512	512	512	...
Liberia	[2]55	...	...	...	[2]397	320	...	...
Madagascar	195	186	...	...	866	800	...	...
Mauritius	1	—	—	—	3	3	3	3
Nigeria and British Cameroons	[2]999	...	...	...	[2]10 722	...	...	...
Reunion	1	1	1	...	8	10	8	...
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of								
Northern Rhodesia	[3]40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nyasaland	[2]75	...	...	...	[2]545	...	...	...
Ruanda-Urundi	144	153	140	139	1 174	1 668	1 805	2 040
Sierra Leone	14	13	15	...	36	34	37	...
Tanganyika	[1]257	[2]414	[2]487	...	[1]816	[5]1 642	[5]1 861	...
Uganda	209	251	307	...	...	...	...	...
Zanzibar and Pemba	12	10	11	12	81	49	82	90
OCEANIA								
Fiji	6	6	6	6	[1]49	51	51	51
Pacific Islands (U.S. Trust)	—	—	1	1	[1]6	5	9	9
Tonga	[1]1	1	1	1	[1]8	7	7	7

[1]Average of 4 years. — [2]1950. — [3]1947-51. — [4]Average of 3 years. — [5]1949-53. — [6]Average of 2 years. — [7]1949. — [8]Including sweet potatoes.

[1]Moyenne de 4 années. — [2]1950. — [3]1947-51. — [4]Moyenne de 3 années. — [5]1949-53. — [6]Moyenne de 2 années. — [7]1949. — [8]Y compris les patates.

Table 5. - Dairy products : Production in selected countries (monthly data or monthly averages)

Tableau 5. - Produits laitiers: Production dans certains pays (données ou moyennes mensuelles)

Product and country / Produits et pays	Percentage of total production[1]	1948-52	1953	1954	1954					1955				
					IV-VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	IV-VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
	Percent	*Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques*												
COW MILK - LAIT DE VACHE														
TOTAL MILK - PRODUCTION TOTALE														
Australia	100	464	462	501	318	302	408	549	691	355	336	461	587	...
Austria	100	167	202	204	214	223	215	202	205	214	227	218	...	...
Canada	100	604	622	638	767	885	814	729	623	789	838	826	785	684
Denmark	100	410	449	450	540	537	498	440	403	519	542	459	390	378
Germany, Western	100	1 079	1 395	1 421	1 621	1 660	1 558	1 388	1 298	1 608	1 655	1 540	1 382	1 334
United States[2]	99	4 350	4 579	4 668	5 576	5 243	4 751	4 250	4 092	5 597	5 309	4 815	4 363	4 229
DELIVERED MILK - LIVRAISONS DE LAIT														
Finland	58	99	138	142	170	167	159	145	117	163	178	156	137	118
Netherlands	83	369	404	441	540	574	503	429	324	545	548	512	404	329
Norway	66	77	88	88	112	106	92	81	67	113	106	91	73	70
Sweden	80	308	297	297	352	364	351	307	252	337	365	321	274	...
Switzerland	69	141	154	161	186	193	188	167	156	185	194	187	170	164
United Kingdom	85	690	756	772	892	828	730	673	712	879	831	729	645	690
BUTTER - BEURRE														
Australia	98	13 3	13 2	15 0	8.1	7.0	11 1	16 6	22 2	10 0	8 6	13.5	18.5	24 7
Canada	93	10 3	11 4	11 8	15.8	19 9	17 0	15.6	11 6	16 0	18 2	17.6	16 7	13.1
Denmark	100	13 0	14 4	15 0	18 2	18 0	16.7	14.7	13 5	16.5	17.1	14 6	12.7	12 6
Germany, Western	89	20 3	24 0	25 3	29 4	30 9	28 9	25 0	23 4	28 4	28 6	27 3	23 9	...
Netherlands	100	6 8	6 9	6.8	9 3	10 2	8 7	7 4	5 7	8 6	8 2	7 5	6 3	5.3
New Zealand	99	14.7	16.6	15 7	5 7	4 0	13 1	20.1	27 2	5 3	3 7	13 3	20 9	27 9
Sweden	98	8 3	8 2	7 7	9 2	10 2	9 8	8 5	6.7	8 5	9 6	8 3	7 1	...
Switzerland	96	1 5	1 9	2.4	3 0	2 8	2.6	2.1	1 9	2 6	2 6	2 5	2 2	2 0
Union of South Africa	89	2.13	2 58	2.78	2 49	2.26	2.15	2.13	2 41	2.62	2 20	2 31	...	...
Argentina	...	3 2	4 8	5 1	4 4	3 2	3 3	4 0	4 4	4 4	...	...	...	...
Austria	70	1.4	1 7	1 9	1 9	2 0	1 9	2 0	2 3	1 7	2 0	2.0	...	...
Finland	76	2 8	4 0	4 3	5 3	5 4	5.1	4 6	3 4	4 7	5 7	4 6	4 0	3 5
Ireland, Rep. of[3]	67	2 80	2 98	3 33	4 64	6 49	5 74	5 03	3 79	4 15	5 76	5 46	4 81	...
Japan	...	0 21	0 39	0 57	0 58	0 66	0 55	0 56	0 60	0 61	0 47	0 49	0 56	0 61
Norway	72	0 87	1 07	0 87	1 36	1 32	1 00	0 81	0 47	1 47	1 36	0 84	0 54	0 42
Portugal	...	0 15	0 21	0 26	0 33	0 28	0 25	0 20	0 18	0 28	0 20	0 17	0 14	...
United Kingdom	...	0 8	1 3	1 9	3 2	3 0	1 8	1 2	1 0	2 7	1 9	0 8	0 3	...
United States	87	48.4	53 4	54.8	70.7	58 8	49.6	42 0	39 8	66.2	56 8	46 9	...	...
Venezuela	...	0 12	0 14	0 22	0 22	0 32	0 24	0 24	0 23	0 25	0 25	0 28	...	...
CHEESE - FROMAGE														
Australia	99-100	3 7	4 0	4 1	1.8	2 5	3 8	5.5	6.8	1.7	2.2	3 2	4.4	5.4
Canada[4]	95	3 5	2 9	3 2	4 2	5 8	5 4	4 6	3 5	4 0	4.5	4 6	4 7	3 8
Denmark	93	5 8	7 2	6 8	9 0	9 1	7 8	6.5	5 6	9 6	10 8	8 4	6.5	6 1
Germany, Western[5]	99-100	11 4	13 4	13 0	13 0	14 3	14 0	13 6	14.5	14.1	12 4	13 1	13 7	...
Netherlands	92	7 4	11 7	12 3	16.3	17 7	15 4	13 9	10 4	18 1	17 6	16 3	13 7	12 1
New Zealand	98	8 5	9 0	8 9	3 3	0 5	6.2	11 3	15 6	2 8	0 1	4 9	9 9	14 1
Norway	100	2 02	2 29	2 48	3.58	3 57	2.81	2 44	1 57	3.43	3 30	2 49	2 04	1.70
Sweden	100	4.72	4 52	4 61	6 27	6 60	5 77	4 67	2 90	6 30	7 05	4 97	3 96	...
Switzerland	96	4 2	4 6	4 2	5 0	6 4	6.4	5 6	5 0	5 7	6.8	6 6	6 0	5 4
Union of South Africa	100	0 75	0 92	1 02	0 88	0 97	0 93	0 93	1.03	0 85	0 89	0 88	0 85	...
United Kingdom	...	3 3	7 4	6 9	10 9	8 9	4.1	1 8	3 6	9 2	8 5	3 9	1.1	...
United States[6]	99-100	44 0	50 8	51 2	67.3	57.7	49 7	41.6	38 9	67 3	58 2	51 1	...	...
Argentina	...	7 9	9 1	9 0	7 6	6 6	6.8	9 4	11 4	10.1	...	...	...	...
Austria	59	0 67	1 05	1 11	1 37	1 14	1 10	1 03	1 04	1 58	1 73	1 46	...	...
Finland	...	1.11	1 82	1 91	2 38	2 34	2 34	2.15	1.49	2 29	2 64	1 94	1 85	1 41
Ireland, Rep. of	...	0 24	0 21	0.16	0 26	...	[7]0 25	...	[7]0 10	0 30	...	...	...	...

[1]Delivered milk, and butter and cheese production reported as a percentage of country's total production of milk, butter, and cheese in 1953. — [2]Production on farms. — [3]Production of co-operative creameries only. — [4]Of which 99 percent is cheddar cheese. — [5]Includes cheddar cheese in regular cheese equivalent (factor 0.5). — [6]Excludes cottage and full-skim cheddar cheese. — [7]Average for quarter.

[1]Livraisons de lait et production de beurre et de fromage indiquées sous forme de pourcentages de la production totale de lait, de beurre et de fromage du pays en 1953. — [2]Production fermière. — [3]Production des laiteries coopératives seulement. — [4]Dont le fromage cheddar représente 99 pour cent. — [5]Comprend le cheddar en équivalent de fromage ordinaire (facteur 0,5). — [6]A l'exclusion du fromage blanc et du cheddar maigre. — [7]Moyenne pour le trimestre.

Table 6. - Meat : Production in selected countries (monthly data or monthly averages)

Tableau 6. - Viande : Production dans certains pays (données ou moyennes mensuelles)

Country — Pays	Kind of meat — Genre de viande	1948–52	1953	1954	1954 IV-VI	1954 VII	1954 VIII	1954 IX	1954 X	1955 IV-VI	1955 VII	1955 VIII	1955 IX	1955 X
		Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques												
Argentina (Com.)	Beef and veal	79 1	74 2	81 0	87 2	76 8	50 9	77 4	71 8	...	...	...	...	...
	Pork	9 4	9 4	8 8	10 7	8 3	10 1	9 1	9 7	...	...	...	...	...
	Mutton and lamb	7 7	7 6	8 0	8 5	3 8	3 2	5 2	7 2	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	*95 2*	*91 2*	*97 8*	*106 4*	*88 9*	*64 2*	*91 7*	*88 7*	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Beef and veal	51 2	59 9	61 2	67 4	76 5	64 3	62 1	60 3	63 8	68 8	71 5	72 3	...
	Pork[1]	7 5	7 1	7 7	7 2	7 9	7 8	8 2	7 3	8 1	6 9	7 8	7 6	...
	Mutton and lamb	26 6	31 4	32 3	26 9	25 6	27 8	34 5	44 6	27 1	24 2	26 2	33 4	...
	Total	*85 3*	*98 4*	*101 2*	*101 5*	*110 0*	*99 9*	*104 8*	*112 2*	*99 0*	*99 9*	*105 5*	*113 3*	...
Austria[2] (Com.)	*Total*	17 3	23 2	23 2	19 7	19 3	20 6	20 0	19 6	20 9	19 6	23 8	...	...
Belgium	Beef	9 4	11 8	13 0	12 6	...	[3]13 2	...	[3]14 0	13 3	...	...	...	...
	Veal	1 4	1 5	1 6	1 9	...	[3] 1 5	...	[3] 1 7	2 1	...	...	...	...
	Pork	12 0	14 9	14 6	15 5	...	[3]14 5	...	[3]15 4	15 1	...	...	...	...
	Total	*23 1*	*28 5*	*29 5*	*30 1*	..	*[3]29 3*	...	*[3]31 5*	*30 6*	...	...	...	...
Canada (Ins.)	Beef and veal	26 4	30 6	32 9	32 6	31 3	30 0	39 8	31 8	33 5	31 8	33 3	43 9	34 1
	Pork	24 1	23 9	23 7	22 8	17 9	17 3	26 2	24 1	27 0	21 8	20 3	28 3	26 8
	Total	*51 4*	*55 4*	*57 6*	*55 7*	*49 9*	*48 3*	*67 9*	*57 7*	*60 8*	*54 3*	*54 7*	*74 1*	*62 7*
Denmark	Beef and veal	12 5	14 9	15 8	15 7	12 4	15 0	19 4	17 1	16 7	14 0	18 7	18 7	15 7
	Pork	25 5	38 4	42 0	41 2	40 2	39 8	39 9	42 5	44 6	39 8	42 1	35 0	40 2
Finland	*Total*	*[4]5 4*	*6 5*	*7 7*	*7 1*	*6 7*	*7 6*	*8 9*	*8 9*	*7 6*	...	...	...	...
France (ins.)	Beef	[4]40 0	53 3	62 6	59 8	58 3	59 8	64 3	63 0	60 0	55 8	63 8	64 1	65 2
	Veal	[4]14 6	20 1	22 7	24 2	25 6	25 2	24 2	21 5	25 1	25 3	26 9	23 8	22 2
	Pork	[4]29 4	43 4	42 6	41 9	38 9	40 7	42 1	42 6	43 8	42 9	48 5	48 9	51 0
	Mutton and lamb	[4] 4 6	6 5	6 7	6 8	6 5	6 8	7 0	6 5	7 0	6 3	7 3	6 9	6 6
	Total	*[4]88 6*	*123 3*	*134 6*	*132 7*	*129 3*	*132 5*	*137 6*	*133 6*	*135 9*	*130 3*	*146 5*	*143 7*	*145 0*
Germany, Western[5] (Com.)	Beef	[6]37 6	49 9	54 4	51 5	53 4	56 9	57 8	59 0	50 0	46 9	58 8	56 4	62 7
	Veal	[6] 6 5	8 5	8 5	9 2	8 1	9 1	7 6	7 2	9 2	7 6	8 6	6 9	6 9
	Pork	[6]49 7	76 7	79 9	79 5	75 1	85 3	79 3	81 3	94 9	87 1	106 0	94 0	104 4
	Total	*[6]95 3*	*136 6*	*144 2*	*141 3*	*137 9*	*152 8*	*146 3*	*149 1*	*155 0*	*142 5*	*174 7*	*158 7*	*175 5*
Ireland, Rep. of (Com.)	*Total*	*11 3*	*15 0*	*17 2*	*13 4*	...	*[3]17 0*	..	*[3]22 0*	...	...	...	...	...
Italy[7]	Beef and veal	19 6	24 8	28 2	28 6	30 8	29 9	29 9	28 3	29 2	...	...	...	...
	Pork	15 9	18 3	15 1	4 7	4 5	4 4	6 0	10 5	5 7	...	...	...	...
	Total	*38 2*	*45 6*	*45 8*	*36 2*	*37 5*	*36 4*	*38 2*	*41 7*	*37 8*	...	...	...	...
Japan	*Total*	*8 5*	*14 8*	*13 1*	*11 4*	*12 5*	*12 0*	*11 4*	*13 4*	*14 9*	*17 0*	*18 8*	...	...
New Zealand	Beef and veal	[3]15 7	15 8	...	22 6	...	[3]16 1	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
	Pork	[3] 3 3	3 4	...	2 7	...	[3] 1 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mutton and lamb	[3]27 1	29 5	...	26 7	...	[3] 5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	*[3]46 1*	*48 7*	...	*52 0*	..	*[3]23 0*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal (Ins.)	*Total*	6 2	6 9	7 1	6 8	6 8	6 5	6 7	7 4	6 2	7 0	6 7	7 0	6 9
Spain (Com.)[8]	*Total*	9 1	13 9	17 1	16 4	16 4	14 5	17 1	18 6	16 9	14 1	15 6	17 4	...
Sweden (Com.)	*Total*	*22 1*	*24 2*	*25 5*	*25 3*	...	*[3]25 1*	...	*[3]27 5*	*26 2*	...	*[3]27 8*	...	...
Switzerland (Com.)[10,11]	*Total*	*5 4*	*6 5*	*6 5*	*6 5*	*6 0*	*6 9*	*6 4*	*5 9*	*6 5*	*5 9*	*7 4*	*6 5*	*7 0*
Union of S. Africa (Com.)	Beef and veal	22 4	23 4	23 5	25 2	24 1	20 4	22 1	20 8	22 1	20 0	20 9	19 0	...
	Total	*28 8*	*31 6*	*31 2*	*33 0*	*32 0*	*28 6*	*29 9*	*28 7*	*30 4*	*27 9*	*29 6*	*27 7*	...
United Kingdom	Beef	47 1	51 2	64 4	48 1	83 3	77 4	78 4	95 7	48 8	52 2	48 0	54 3	73 3
	Veal	2 3	1 8	1 8	0 5	1 5	1 7	2 8	4 0	1 2	1 3	1 5	2 1	2 9
	Pork[1]	24 0	46 4	56 4	56 4	51 5	48 5	56 8	77 8	58 9	52 2	44 2	50 4	60 5
	Mutton and lamb	12 0	14 4	17 8	15 7	22 5	22 7	20 9	23 3	10 5	17 0	17 7	19 2	25 1
	Total	*85 4*	*113 6*	*140 2*	*121 1*	*158 6*	*150 3*	*158 9*	*200 6*	*119 4*	*122 7*	*111 4*	*126 0*	*161 8*
United States (Com.)	Beef	340 5	456 4	476 3	463 6	489 0	489 9	498 0	492 6	488 8	474 0	557 0	548 4	532 1
	Veal	43 5	55 2	58 8	55 0	64 9	67 6	69 9	69 4	54 0	55 8	66 9	66 7	64 4
	Pork	357 3	339 5	337 6	291 2	270 3	250 8	343 4	371 0	322 5	268 5	329 8	366 5	429 1
	Mutton and lamb	23 0	27 1	27 3	25 9	26 8	27 2	28 1	28 6	28 6	24 0	28 1	29 9	28 1
	Total	*764 3*	*878 2*	*899 6*	*835 7*	*851 0*	*875 5*	*939 4*	*961 6*	*893 9*	*822 3*	*979 8*	...	*1053 7*
Venezuela (Com.)	*Total*	6 9	7 7	8 0	7 4	8 6	8 3	8 2	8 4	8 1	7 4	6 9	*1011.5*	...

Com. : Commercial. - Ins. : Inspected.

NOTE : Figures for total meat production refer to beef and veal, pork (including bacon and ham), and mutton and lamb (including goat meat). All data are in terms of carcass weight, excluding lard, tallow, and edible offal. Except as otherwise stated, data relate to production from both commercial and farm slaughter.

[1]Bacon and ham are included in fresh weight equivalent. — [2]Including offal ; annual figures include farm slaughter. — [3]Average for quarter. — [4]1949. — [5]Including fat. — [6]Average of 4 years. — [7]Municipalities of more than 5,000 inhabitants. — [8]Average of 3 years. — [9]Until June 1953, production in provincial capitals only ; afterwards, includes production in all towns of more than 20,000 inhabitants. — [10]Including horse meat. — [11]Refers to 43 towns only.

Com. : Production commerciale. - Ins. : Production soumise à l'inspection.

NOTE : Les chiffres de la production totale de viande se rapportent à la viande de bœuf et de veau, de porc (y compris le bacon et le jambon), et de mouton et d'agneau (y compris la viande de caprins). Tous les chiffres sont exprimés en poids carcasse à l'exclusion du saindoux, du suif et des abats comestibles. Sauf indication contraire, les chiffres se rapportent à la production résultant de l'abattage commercial et de l'abattage par les agriculteurs pour leur propre consommation.

[1]Le bacon et le jambon sont inclus en équivalent de viande fraîche. — [2]Y compris les abats ; les chiffres annuels comprennent l'abattage dans les fermes. — [3]Moyenne pour le trimestre. — [4]1949. — [5]Y compris la graisse. — [6]Moyenne de 4 années. — [7]Communes de plus de 5 000 habitants. — [8]Moyenne de 3 années. — [9]Jusqu'à juin 1953, comprend la production dans les chefs-lieux de province ; après juin 1953, dans toutes les villes de plus de 20 000 habitants. — [10]Y compris la viande de cheval. — [11]Se rapporte à 43 villes seulement.

Table 7. - Pig numbers

Tableau 7. - Espèce porcine, nombre

Country — Pays	Date	Oct.-Sept. 1947/48-1951/52	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55
		Thousand head - Milliers de têtes				
EUROPE						
Austria	XII	2 048	2 448	2 701	2 643	2 803
Belgium	15 - V	1 142	1 369	1 258	1 310	1 419
Denmark	VII	2 829	3 588	4 310	4 852	4 607
France	1 - X	6 582	7 222	7 179	7 328	7 570
Germany, Eastern	XII	4 355	7 088	9 100	8 208	8 367
Western	XII	9 492	13 603	12 979	12 435	14 525
Greece	XII	549	636	587	603	603
Ireland, Rep. of	I-VI	611	719	882	958	805
Italy	I	4 030	4 215	4 368	3 746	...
Netherlands	V	1 561	1 843	1 968	1 945	2 364
Poland	...	[7] 008	...	[9] 730	...	[10] 500
Spain	IV	[6] 040	...	[4] 332	[5] 000	...
Sweden	IV	1 281	1 374	1 422	1 614	1 575
Switzerland	21 - IV	892	1 007	1 017	950	1 038
United Kingdom[8]	VI	3 363	4 962	5 165	6 251	5 827
Yugoslavia	I	3 957	3 999	4 527	4 318	4 731
Total		*70 700*	*86 900*	*91 600*	*92 400*	*98 900*
U.S.S.R.	I	[3] 26 900	26 700	28 500	[6] 47 600	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA						
Canada[3]	1 - XII	5 266	5 500	5 239	4 723	5 427
Mexico	XII	[5] 663	...	[7] 400	...	...
United States[3]	1 - I	59 818	63 582	54 294	48 560	55 002
Total		*77 000*	*81 600*	*72 700*	*66 500*	*73 800*
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	VII	[3][6] 3 250	...	[3] 3 989	...	...
Brazil	31 - XII	24 879	27 801	30 916	32 721	...
Peru	XII	960	1 203	1 268	1 346	...
Total		*35 400*	*38 700*	*42 500*	*43 400*	...
ASIA						
Burma[8]	III	419	437	467	480	...
China : Taiwan (Formosa)	XII	1 483	2 262	2 611	2 820	...
India	...	[3] 3 909	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	...	1 160	[10] 1 100	...	...	...
Japan[2]	I - II	[6] 624	799	994	833	...
Korea, South	31 - XII	439	336	489	506	938
Philippines	I	3 733	4 443	4 794	5 086	...
Total		*84 700*	*89 700*	*90 300*	*91 800*	...
AFRICA						
Algeria	XI	149	103	77	88	...
Angola	XII	[1] 225	...	260	260	...
Belgian Congo	XII	203	241	261	324	328
French West Africa	...	266	270	300	...	...
Madagascar	XII	368	[11] 231	[11] 210	...	...
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of Southern Rhodesia	31 - XII	107	111	125	128	111
Union of South Africa	VIII	[14] 358	[11] 633	[11] 537	...	...
Total		*4 100*	*4 200*	*4 200*	*4 300*	...
OCEANIA						
Australia	31 - III	1 146	1 022	993	1 198	1 297
New Zealand	31 - I	564	574	636	656	689
Total		*1 900*	*1 800*	*1 900*	*2 100*	*2 200*
WORLD TOTAL		...	**329 600**	**331 700**	**348 100**	...
Excl. U.S.S.R.		**273 800**	**302 900**	**303 200**	**300 500**	...

[1]Average of 4 years. — [2]June. — [3]Average of 2 years. — [4]Animals over one year old. — [5]On farms. — [6]October. — [7]November. — [8]Excluding Putao, Chin Hills, Shan States and Karenni. — [9]Average of 3 years. — [10]September. — [11]May. — [12]On farms and estates.

[1]Moyenne de 4 années. — [2]Juin. — [3]Moyenne de 2 années. — [4]Animaux ayant plus d'un an. — [5]Dans les exploitations. — [6]Octobre. — [7]Novembre. — [8]A l'exclusion de Putao, de Chin Hills, des Etats Chans et de Karenni. — [9]Moyenne de 3 années. — [10]Septembre. — [11]Mai. — [12]Dans les petites exploitations et grands domaines.

Table 8. - Hen eggs: Production, 1948-52, 1952, 1953, and 1954

Tableau 8. - Œufs de poule: Production, 1948-52, 1952, 1953 et 1954

Country — Pays	1948-52	1952	1953	1954	1948-52	1952	1953	1954
	1 000 000 eggs				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Austria	442	720	801	879	24 3	39 6	44 1	48 3
Belgium	1 927	1 926	2 138	2 293	107 1	111 7	124 0	133 0
Denmark	1 947	2 065	2 260	2 373	116 8	123 9	135 6	142 4
Finland	373	500	535	...	21 2	28 5	30 5	...
France	7 246	7 190	...	...	413 0	410 0	...	...
Germany, Western	3 912	5 460	5 630	6 210	215 2	300 3	309 6	341 6
Greece	425	490	515	596	21 3	24 5	25 8	29.8
Ireland, Rep. of	985	1 009	1 044	940	55 8	57 2	59 2	53 3
Italy	4 934	5 446	5 568	5 748	274 3	302 8	309 0	319.0
Netherlands	1 879	2 457	2 784	3 450	112 7	145 0	164 0	206 0
Norway	383	382	415	448	23.1	23 0	25 0	27 0
Portugal	297	356	420	420	16 5	19 8	23 1	23.1
Sweden	1 263	1 296	1 318	1 328	78 9	81 0	82 4	83 0
Switzerland[1]	491	518	530	540	28 4	28 8	29 4	29.7
United Kingdom	7 285	7 969	8 667	9 265	426 0	466 0	507 0	542 0
Yugoslavia	[2]*983	902	921	1 061	[2]*46 8	43 0	43 9	50 5
Total	46 300	52 800	54 900	57 400	2 570	2 920	3 040	3 180
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	4 169	4 098	4 238	4 709	236 4	232 4	240 3	267 0
Honduras[3]	[1]146	146	150	154	[1]7 3	7 3	7 5	7 7
Mexico	[1] 1 930	..	*2 080	*2 400	[1]96 5	..	*104 0	*120 0
United States	63 809	67 080	68 556	71 916	3 618 0	3 803 4	3 887 1	4 077 6
Total	71 100	74 500	76 200	80 400	4 010	4 200	4 300	4 530
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	[2] 2 400	2 400	2 520	2 640	[1]144 6	144 6	151 8	159 0
Brazil	3 263	3 732	4 234	*4 380	176 7	202 2	229 3	*237.3
Chile	[2]*390	*650	*650	..	[2]*19 5	*32 5	*32.5	...
Peru	109	121	108	114	5.4	6 0	5 4	5 4
Uruguay	*296	285	290	300	*16 3	15 7	16 0	16.5
Total	7 700	8 500	9 100	..	430	470	510	..
ASIA								
Ceylon	[1]171	180	205	222	[2]9.7	10 2	11.7	12.6
China : Taiwan (Formosa)	48	65	61	...	2.4	3 3	3 0	...
Indonesia	[2] 2 650	2 650	..	..	[1]132.5	132.5	..	..
Israel	[5]346	339	382	*407	[1]19.0	18.6	21.0	*22.4
Japan	2 245	4 675	5 150	6 130	120 2	250 4	275 9	334.7
Pakistan	[2]350	367	..	..	[2]17.6	18 4	..	..
Philippines	*756	*950	[1]999	1 050	*37.8	*47 5	[5]50 0	*52.5
Singapore	122	140	140	200	6.1	6.9	6 9	9 9
Turkey	908	979	1 094	1 113	*45 4	48 9	54.7	55.6
Total	25 600	30 000	31 900	..	1 160	1 370	1 460	...
AFRICA								
Egypt[3]	474	455	535	...	23 7	22 8	26 8	...
French Morocco	[1]920	800	1 000	...	[5]44 2	38 4	48 0	...
Kenya[3,9]	13	15	20	..	0 7	0 8	1 0	...
Union of South Africa	652	787	814	788	32.6	39 4	40 7	39 4
Total	5 400	5 400	5 800	..	260	260	290	..
OCEANIA								
Australia[3]	2 336	2 190	2 304	2 291	116 2	108 6	114 3	113.7
Hawaii	46	59	64	72	2 3	2 9	3 2	3.6
New Zealand[10]	[2]525	570	570	570	[2]29 8	32 3	32 3	32 3
Total	2 900	2 800	3 000	3 000	150	150	150	150
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**159 000**	**174 000**	**180 900**	..	**8 580**	**9 370**	**9 750**	..

NOTE : Except as otherwise specified, figures refer to total production, including eggs for hatching and losses. Continental and world totals include estimates for countries not listed.

[1]Excluding eggs for hatching and losses. — [2]Average of 3 years. — [3]Production for 12-month period ending 30 June of year indicated. — [4]1952. — [5]1950. — [6]1949-53. — [7]Average of 2 years. — [8]Production for 12-month period beginning 1 July of year indicated. — [9]Quantities marketed. — [10]Production for 12-month period ending 30 September of year indicated.

NOTE : Sauf indication contraire, les chiffres représentent la production totale, y compris les œufs à couver et les pertes. Les totaux continentaux et mondiaux comprennent des estimations pour les pays non énumérés.

[1]Non compris les œufs à couver et les pertes. — [2]Moyenne de 3 années. — [3]Production pour période de 12 mois se terminant le 30 juin de l'année indiquée. — [4]1952. — [5]1950. — [6]1949-53. — [7]Moyenne de 2 années. — [8]Production pour période de 12 mois commençant le 1er juillet de l'année indiquée. — [9]Quantités commercialisées. — [10]Production pour période de 12 mois se terminant le 30 septembre de l'année indiquée.

Table 9. - Wheat and wheat flour (wheat equivalent) : Trade by crop year (July-June), 1951/52 to 1954/55, and by quarter, 1953-55

Tableau 9. - Froment et farine de froment (en équivalent de froment) : Commerce par campagne agricole (juillet-juin), 1951/52 à 1954/55, et par trimestre, 1953-55

Country — Pays	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1953				1954				1955		
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques														
EXPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
France	98	137	273	598	71	199	134	108	494	355	310	541	927	615	519
Sweden	4	34	111	62	20	53	91	99	161	95	86	38	70	56	35
Eastern Europe	*70	*40	*70	*50	*70	*40	*60	*100	*70	*50	*50	*90	*30	*30	...
Total	170	200	450	710	160	290	250	310	720	500	450	670	1 030	700	...
U.S.S.R.	*250	*250	*175	*175	*250	*150	*150	*200	*200	*150	*150	*200	*150	*200	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
Canada	2 362	2 669	1 959	1 725	1 558	2 933	2 677	2 092	1 364	1 703	1 776	2 059	1 491	1 571	1 658
United States[1]	3 256	2 211	1 494	1 858	2 714	1 782	1 877	1 138	1 182	1 780	1 466	1 870	2 324	1 772	1 873
Total	5 618	4 880	3 453	3 583	4 272	4 715	4 554	3 230	2 546	3 483	3 242	3 929	3 815	3 343	3 531
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina[2]	224	200	764	899	156	635	784	937	646	589	849	817	1 053	835	815
Uruguay	25	43	30	124	29	11	7	22	54	32	122	98	190	87	...
Total	249	243	794	1 023	185	646	791	959	700	621	971	915	1 243	922	...
ASIA															
Iraq	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	26	66	...	...
Syria	—	36	76	47	7	20	65	118	56	64	91	60	28	8	—
Turkey	55	152	218	100	193	154	103	150	274	343	283	48	13	58	17
Total	55	188	294	180	200	174	168	268	330	407	378	134	107	...	...
AFRICA															
Algeria	2	2	—	6	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	5	18	34
French Morocco	6	7	20	53	17	1	—	15	38	26	36	37	73	66	51
Tunisia[3]	5	65	52	39	53	63	60	41	32	44	31	78	34	42	11
Total	13	74	72	98	70	65	60	58	70	70	67	118	112	126	96
OCEANIA															
Australia	677	681	485	641	652	963	688	417	408	429	479	730	699	658	581
WORLD TOTAL	**7 100**	**6 600**	**5 800**	**6 500**	**5 900**	**7 150**	**6 800**	**5 550**	**5 100**	**5 750**	**5 850**	**6 850**	**7 200**	**6 050**	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Austria	92	81	38	58	67	163	49	30	37	35	33	73	77	56	117
Belgium-Luxembourg	184	175	187	171	110	134	234	140	180	194	227	180	123	155	115
Denmark	13	21	33	95	—	29	—	16	42	73	62	114	113	91	87
Finland	75	73	45	66	39	117	69	24	51	37	32	90	83	57	71
France	170	103	68	54	64	55	79	57	63	73	76	45	62	35	56
Germany, Western	581	570	597	721	383	610	483	377	805	722	772	1 058	434	620	778
Greece	119	63	37	79	47	89	53	—	6	91	57	7	36	218	...
Ireland, Rep. of	75	77	27	39	92	61	38	48	11	10	13	37	60	48	6
Italy	452	311	156	128	348	371	276	176	102	70	34	60	184	234	154
Netherlands	223	225	232	204	227	170	357	221	204	147	156	300	175	186	252
Norway	86	84	74	96	53	133	68	71	76	80	83	95	108	96	107
Portugal	40	35	22	19	54	23	16	25	24	22	41	19	12	4	3
Spain[3]	22	15	200	70	27	22	206	256	175	163	265	12	4	*4	24
Sweden	59	61	8	3	17	16	25	2	4	—	—	1	2	9	—
Switzerland	84	90	105	93	65	93	104	87	118	113	85	66	80	140	44
United Kingdom	1 242	1 188	979	1 287	1 012	1 365	1 322	1 066	817	712	1 254	1 251	1 402	1 240	1 226
Yugoslavia	55	244	139	282	*280	*280	*100	*100	79	276	141	336	384	268	...
Total	3 572	3 416	2 947	3 466	2 885	3 731	3 479	2 696	2 793	2 818	3 331	3 744	3 339	3 453	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau

Table 9. - Wheat and wheat flour (wheat equivalent) : Trade by crop year (July-June), 1951/52 to 1954/55, and by quarter, 1953-55 (concluded)

Tableau 9. - Froment et farine de froment (en équivalent de froment) : Commerce par campagne agricole (juillet-juin), 1951/52 à 1954/55, et par trimestre, 1953-55 (fin)

Country — Pays	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1953				1954				1955		
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques														
IMPORTING COUNTRIES (concl.)															
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
British West Indies[4]	55	52	50	58	47	41	50	44	56	46	56	65	43	67	48
Cuba[4]	47	69	*45	51	50	67	34	41	53	49	41	57	39	66	29
Mexico	110	85	41	—	67	74	27	75	38	30	—	—	—	—	...
United States	250	195	60	30	61	119	38	62	39	94	20	23	11	67	30
Others[4]	65	64	74	72	61	70	72	68	64	77	42	73	74	97	114
Total	*530*	*470*	*270*	*210*	*290*	*370*	*220*	*290*	*250*	*300*	*160*	*220*	*170*	*300*	...
SOUTH AMERICA															
Bolivia[4]	22	24	25	26	23	14	31	26	29	23	27	18	25	33	10
Brazil	341	353	408	403	342	411	445	458	269	456	425	497	400	294	...
Chile[4]	29	58	37	70	1	1	29	60	5	58	66	119	68	26	37
Peru	56	61	66	47	62	44	*75	*75	56	56	81	*50	26	*30	...
Venezuela	48	42	48	54	47	51	31	56	57	48	46	48	61	61	...
Others[4]	48	102	66	65	36	41	53	56	46	65	73	60	48	80	60
Total	*540*	*640*	*650*	*660*	*510*	*560*	*610*	*670*	*460*	*700*	*720*	*800*	*630*	*520*	...
ASIA															
Ceylon	75	94	91	76	89	105	111	99	82	74	103	23	78	101	50
India	1 023	342	171	132	394	712	521	113	9	39	40	93	191	207	...
Indonesia	59	35	55	33	31	34	77	49	57	38	25	31	39	36	40
Israel	63	78	80	101	101	62	*92	*100	67	61	108	93	77	109	51
Japan	422	309	592	484	*232	*381	406	700	479	782	564	402	479	516	829
Korea[4]	*20	*50	*40	18	47	53	64	2	6	51	46	—	10	18	24
Lebanon	20	43	43	41	30	21	61	49	24	35	60	34	30	63	...
Malaya, Fed. of	43	45	46	58	56	33	47	58	36	44	47	61	71	55	38
Pakistan	—	221	193	2	292	244	296	342	134	3	—	8	—	—	...
Philippines[4]	69	61	*63	84	52	70	62	63	45	70	73	63	92	107	46
Turkey	27	—	—	59	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	109	60	27
Total	*1 800*	*1 280*	*1 370*	*1 070*	*1 320*	*1 720*	*1 740*	*1 570*	*940*	*1 200*	*1 070*	*810*	*1 180*	*1 270*	...
AFRICA															
Algeria	56	17	26	4	21	18	19	7	39	40	5	9	2	3	2
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	10	8	15	20	13	1	12	18	17	12	19	10	11	39	23
Egypt	227	233	55	1	156	209	120	86	20	4	—	—	—	6	...
French West Africa	17	19	19	27	18	19	14	23	18	21	24	27	31	25	27
Union of South Africa	42	48	86	48	20	46	165	59	20	102	86	—	23	80	...
Total	*350*	*325*	*180*	*100*	*228*	*293*	*330*	*193*	*114*	*174*	*134*	*46*	*67*	*153*	...
OCEANIA															
New Zealand	55	46	47	55	37	45	61	51	57	50	53	56	63	48	...
WORLD TOTAL	**7 200**	**6 450**	**5 850**	**6 250**	**5 650**	**7 250**	**7 050**	**5 800**	**4 900**	**5 650**	**6 100**	**6 300**	**6 100**	**6 500**	...

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in wheat and wheat flour. The countries shown accounted for about 97 % of world exports and 90 % of world imports in 1953. The following extraction rates have been used in converting flour to wheat equivalent : Argentina and Australia, 72 % ; Canada, 72.6 % ; United States, 71.5 % ; for the other exporting countries and for all importing countries, 72.0 %.

[1]Figures include exports under the various United States foreign aid programs, as well as exports of flour made from Canadian wheat imported for milling in bond, but exclude shipments to territories and possessions. — [2]Data by quarter exclude small amounts of wheat flour. — [3]Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only ; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla. — [4]Crop year quarterly averages represent official imports ; other quarterly figures are incomplete ; they are the reported destinations of the exports of Argentina, Australia, Canada, and the United States.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 97 % des exportations mondiales et 90 % des importations mondiales. Les taux de blutage suivants ont été utilisés pour convertir la farine en équivalent de blé : Argentine et Australie, 72 % ; Canada, 72,6 % ; Etats-Unis, 71,5% ; pour les autres pays exportateurs et tous les pays importateurs, 72,0 %.

[1]Les chiffres comprennent les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis et les expéditions de farine obtenue de blé canadien importé et moulu en franchise, mais ils ne comprennent pas les expéditions à destination des possessions et territoires américains. — [2]Les données trimestrielles ne comprennent pas de petites quantités de farine de froment. — [3]Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des îles Baléares ; ensuite comprend aussi les îles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — [4]Les chiffres par campagne agricole sont les moyennes trimestrielles des données officielles d'importation ; les autres données trimestrielles sont incomplètes ; elles ont été calculées d'après les destinations déclarées des exportations de l'Argentine, de l'Australie, du Canada et des Etats-Unis.

Table 10. - Rice (milled rice equivalent) : Trade by quarters, 1951-55

Tableau 10. - Riz (en équivalent de riz usiné) : Commerce par trimestre, 1951-55

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1953				1954				1955		
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques														
EXPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Italy	58	69	61	42	75	84	44	40	63	33	41	30	43	37	32
Spain[1]	2	17	14	14	16	20	10	10	10	15	15	15	1	3	5
Total	60	86	75	56	91	104	54	50	73	48	56	45	44	40	37
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
United States[2]	123	198	174	139	179	108	134	275	250	108	104	93	81	125	150
SOUTH AMERICA															
Brazil	41	43	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
British Guiana	8	7	10	10	9	10	9	12	8	10	10	10	11	16	...
Ecuador	2	14	8	3	—	—	3	39	1	5	4	1	2	*6	...
Total	51	64	19	13	12	10	12	51	9	15	14	11	13	22	...
ASIA															
Burma	317	315	242	365	214	395	206	155	323	427	293	418	420	355	247
Cambodia													14	6	...
Laos	83	58	49	98	46	68	43	58	92	85	66	151	...	...	...
Viet-Nam													38	31	11
China	*31	*50	*65	*65	*60	*70	*70	*65	*40	*90	*45	*90	*115	*55	*50
India	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	18	38	...
Iran	5	15	12	16	31	5	21	4	18	17	12	*16	*16	...	...
Pakistan	51	4	22	35	59	12	5	12	20	14	18	87	33	68	67
Taiwan (Formosa)	21	26	15	9	*15	*15	*15	*15	—	33	—	3	61	...	...
Thailand	403	353	335	252	340	392	353	257	254	233	281	241	321	389	286
Total	918	821	740	841	765	957	713	566	747	899	715	1 010	1 018	970	...
AFRICA															
Egypt	78	4	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	35	34	29	55
Madagascar	—	10	11	4	15	9	8	14	4	3	3	5	3	9	19
Total	78	14	11	16	15	9	8	14	4	14	3	40	37	38	74
OCEANIA															
Australia	7	6	8	7	8	5	10	9	8	4	11	6	9	7	13
WORLD TOTAL (domestic rice)	1 250	1 200	1 050	1 100	1 100	1 250	950	1 000	1 150	1 100	950	1 250	1 250	1 200	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Austria	5	6	6	6	6	5	4	5	6	4	7	7	10	7	10
Belgium-Luxembourg	12	6	7	9	10	7	4	6	9	9	6	11	14	9	17
France	19	8	8	15	8	10	7	6	10	19	13	20	21	24	20
Germany, Western	22	15	23	20	41	27	17	8	25	15	18	21	27	23	41
Netherlands	19	7	10	18	11	6	13	8	15	14	11	31	57	38	11
Switzerland	4	3	6	5	7	7	6	5	6	3	3	7	3	6	3
United Kingdom	18	14	12	17	15	14	9	11	16	17	18	18	26	35	26
Total	99	59	72	90	100	76	60	49	87	81	76	115	158	142	128
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
Canada	10	6	7	9	9	7	3	9	11	6	4	11	9	6	...
Cuba	73	54	61	[3]41	[3]56	[3]28	[3]71	[3]100	[3]46	[3]23	[3]47	[3]48	[3]26	[3]10	[3]32
Other	27	20	20	[3]20	[3]15	[3]15	[3]16	[3]11	[3]13	[3]11	[3]14	[3]16	...	...	...
Total	110	80	90	70	80	50	90	120	70	40	65	75	...	..	...
SOUTH AMERICA, *Total*	18	7	7	7	[3]5	[3]5	[3]8	[3]12	[3]7	[3]6	[3]11	[3]6	[3]4	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 10. - Rice (milled rice equivalent): Trade by quarters, 1951-55 (concluded)

Tableau 10. - Riz (en équivalent de riz usiné) : Commerce par trimestre, 1951-55 (fin)

Country / Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1953				1954				1955		
	Quarterly averages / Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques														
IMPORTING COUNTRIES (concl.)															
ASIA															
British Borneo	13	7	9	8	11	11	11	4	8	6	10	9	...	...	...
Ceylon	100	101	103	101	81	107	107	116	74	136	79	114	73	120	92
Hong Kong	46	59	78	27	99	81	94	38	11	14	31	51	68	71	68
India	[6]235	[6]185	[6]48	163	15	175	3	—	14	105	226	308	217	63	...
Indonesia	102	190	89	64	137	118	52	50	108	40	62	48	4	3	...
Japan	198	245	270	358	209	378	225	266	554	510	216	151	192	474	280
Korea and Ryukyu Islands	[6]45	46	76	[2]10	[2]55	[2]104	[2]44	[2]28	[2]10	[2]10	[2]10	[2]10	—	—	—
Lebanon	2	2	1	3	2	2	—	1	1	8	3	2	5	3	...
Malaya-Singapore[4]	145	132	125	68	113	125	157	107	49	52	55	116	110	102	141
Philippines	32	16	—	[2]11	—	—	—	—	[2]1	—	—	[2]43	—	•••	...
Syria	2	2	2	2	1	2	4	—	1	2	3	4	7	3	...
Total	*920*	*985*	*801*	*810*	*723*	*1 103*	*697*	*610*	*831*	*883*	*695*	*856*	*700*	*860*	...
AFRICA															
French West Africa	17	14	18	17	15	27	23	9	9	25	20	14	33	30	21
Mauritius	11	10	15	14	[6]12	17	14	15	1	6	18	13	19	14	...
Réunion	8	5	7	5	4	[6]6	[6]6	13	3	1	8	7	12	1	10
Union of South Africa	—	7	—	6	—	—	—	—	10	5	—	8	3	7	...
Total	*36*	*36*	*40*	*42*	*31*	*50*	*43*	*37*	*23*	*37*	*46*	*42*	*67*	*52*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**1 200**	**1 150**	**1 000**	**1 050**	**950**	**1 250**	**1 000**	**850**	**1 050**	**1 000**	**900**	**1 500**	**1 1500**	**200**	...

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries where data are missing ; world total represent estimates of total trade in rice. The countries shown accounted for about 96 % of world exports and imports in 1953. Paddy is expressed in terms of milled rice at the conventional rate of 65 %.

[1]Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only ; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla. — [2]Figures include exports under the various United States foreign aid programs, but exclude shipments to territories and possessions. — [3]Reported destinations of exports of the major surplus-producing countries. — [4]Net imports.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial de riz. Pour 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 96 % des exportations et importations mondiales. Le paddy est exprimé en équivalent de riz usiné au taux de conversion conventionnel de 65 %.

[1]Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des îles Baléares ; ensuite comprend aussi les îles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — [2]Les chiffres comprennent les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des États-Unis, mais ils ne comprennent pas les expéditions à destination des possessions et territoires américains. — [3]Destinations déclarées des exportations des principaux pays excédentaires. — [4]Importations nettes.

Table 13. - Tobacco (concluded)

NOTE : Figures refer to the trade of tobacco leaves and stems, including stalks, shorts, scraps, trimmings, and dust, but exclude processed tobacco. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in tobacco. The countries shown accounted for about 92% of world exports and 91% of world imports in 1953.

[1]Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only ; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla. — [2]Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa.

Tableau 13. - Tabac (fin)

NOTE : Les chiffres ont trait au commerce des feuilles et des tiges de tabac, y compris les nervures, les feuilles naines, les déchets, les rognures et la poudre, mais non compris le tabac manufacturé. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial du tabac. Pour 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 92% des exportations mondiales et 91% des importations mondiales.

[1]Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des îles Baléares ; ensuite comprend aussi les îles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — [2]A partir de 1955 le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

Table 11. - Butter : Trade by quarters, 1951-55

Tableau 11. - Beurre : Commerce par trimestre, 1951-55

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1953			1954				1955		
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria			0.1	0.6	—	—	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.1	—	—
Denmark	34.9	29.1	34.2	35.3	27.9	42.1	37.3	28.8	46.0	40.6	25.8	27.3	37.0	36.6
Ireland, Rep. of		0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.8	2.5	0.5	0.4	0.2
Netherlands	13.5	12.5	13.2	13.0	10.4	7.7	18.7	10.8	10.7	14.8	15.8	7.9	8.3	16.6
Sweden	6.6	3.2	3.4	3.3	2.2	2.9	1.4	2.8	2.5	5.0	2.8	0.2	1.8	1.3
United Kingdom[1]	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.3	0.8	0.9
Total	*55.2*	*45.2*	*51.2*	*53.3*	*40.8*	*52.9*	*57.8*	*43.3*	*60.3*	*62.4*	*47.6*	*37.3*	*48.3*	*55.6*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States	0.8	0.1	—	0.4	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.4	4.7	0.7
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	1.9	0.3	3.7	3.7	0.5	6.1	2.1	9.1	1.8	0.7	3.7	*2.2	...	...
AFRICA														
South West Africa[2]	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.7	...
Union of South Africa[2]	0.6	0.2	—	0.4	—	—	—	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.3			
Total	*1.7*	*0.8*	*0.5*	*1.1*	*0.2*	*0.8*	*0.7*	*0.5*	*1.7*	*1.3*	*0.9*	*0.2*	*0.7*	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	8.6	8.6	9.9	12.2	12.0	10.9	4.9	12.7	10.4	4.4	21.2	20.9	17.0	10.8
New Zealand	37.4	46.6	40.4	33.7	46.0	41.2	17.3	47.5	23.6	24.2	39.5	43.5	28.7	.
Total	*46.0*	*55.2*	*50.3*	*45.9*	*58.0*	*52.1*	*22.2*	*60.2*	*34.0*	*28.6*	*60.7*	*64.4*	*45.7*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**110**	**105**	**110**	**110**	**105**	**115**	**85**	**120**	**105**	**95**	**120**	**110**	**105**	**95**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	5.0	6.7	3.3	2.0	6.0	1.9	3.0	4.4	0.8	0.6	2.1	3.6	0.8	1.8
France	3.4	3.7	4.8	0.3	14.8	2.4	—	1.2	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.1
Germany, Western	6.5	2.2	2.2	3.3	2.4	1.1	1.5	1.8	0.9	1.0	9.6	13.0	3.6	7.5
Ireland, Rep. of	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.1	4.1	0.7	—	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	4.7	2.2	2.4	1.6	2.9	2.3	1.6	2.5	0.9	0.9	2.1	1.4	1.8	1.2
Switzerland	0.8	1.8	1.5	0.5	1.7	0.6	1.7	0.1	0.1	—	1.8	—	2.1	2.3
United Kingdom	78.3	65.8	71.6	71.7	63.6	100.2	65.9	83.4	86.4	64.0	53.0	92.1	88.2	74.2
Total	*1 000*	*83.8*	*87.0*	*79.5*	*95.5*	*107.2*	*73.7*	*93.9*	*89.2*	*66.5*	*68.7*	*110.2*	*97.5*	*87.1*
ASIA														
Israel	0.9	0.1	0.7	2.1	0.1	—	0.1	4.1	4.4	0.1	—	0.1	1.0	...
AFRICA														
Algeria	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8
Union of South Africa[2]	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.6	0.6	—	—	—
Total	*1.8*	*1.3*	*1.4*	*1.7*	*1.1*	*1.9*	*1.3*	*1.4*	*2.1*	*1.4*	*2.0*	*1.1*	*1.0*	*0.8*
WORLD TOTAL	**115**	**95**	**110**	**100**	**120**	**135**	**95**	**120**	**120**	**85**	**85**	**140**	**125**	**110**

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in butter. The countries shown accounted for about 96 % of world exports and 81 % of world imports in 1953.

[1]Re-exports only. — [2]Starting with 1955, South West Africa is included in the customs territory of the Union of South Africa.

NOTE : Les totaux par continent se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1953 le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 96 % des exportations mondiales et 81 % des importations mondiales.

[1]Réexportations seulement. — [2]A partir de 1955, le territoire douanier de l'Union Sud-Africaine comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

Table 12. - Cheese : Trade by quarters, 1951-55

Tableau 12. - Fromage : Commerce par trimestre, 1951-55

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1953			1954				1955		
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Denmark	11 5	13 4	14.9	14.8	12.4	15.5	17.7	13.0	15.1	16.7	14.6	12 5	12 6	14 6
Finland	2 0	2 4	2.7	2 8	2 5	2 2	2.3	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.9	2 9	3 2	2 4
France	4 4	4 5	4 2	4.6	4.4	3.9	3.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	5.4	5.1	4 3	4 2
Italy	3 8	4 8	4.3	4.1	5 5	3.4	3 3	4.4	3.8	3.9	4.2	4 5	4 4	4 5
Netherlands	18.2	19.5	21.5	23 0	19.1	19.2	23 3	19 4	23.7	25.6	23.5	19.2	22 5	23 8
Sweden	0 5	0 4	1 2	1 2	0 8	1 0	1 8	0 9	1 0	1.3	1 5	1 0	0 7	0 8
Switzerland	4 8	5 0	4.6	5 4	4 3	4 2	5 7	4.9	5.5	5 5	5.6	4 7	5 2	4 9
Total	*45.2*	*50 0*	*53.4*	*55.9*	*49.0*	*49.4*	*57.*	*50.0*	*56.1*	*60.1*	*57.7*	*49.9*	*52 9*	*55 2*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	3.5	0 3	1 8	0.5	1 2	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.5	0 4	1.8	0 9
United States[1]	9 0	0.4	0.7	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 4	0.5	0 7	0 5	0.9	0.7	0.2	3 1
Total	*12 5*	*0 7*	*2.5*	*1.1*	*1 6*	*2 1*	*0 5*	*0.6*	*0.8*	*1 0*	*2 3*	*1.1*	*4 0*	*4 0*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	0.7	0 6	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	0 8	0 6	*0.7	...	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	4.9	6.4	5.9	5.9	9.1	3.7	1 8	8.7	4.0	2.1	9.0	8.6	2 8	1 8
New Zealand	27.1	23 2	25 7	23.4	25 6	30 1	16 7	31.9	23 8	15 6	22.4	11 8	21 3	...
Total	*32 0*	*29 6*	*31 6*	*29 3*	*34 7*	*33 8*	*18.5*	*40 6*	*27 8*	*17.7*	*31 4*	*20.4*	*24 1*	*..*
WORLD TOTAL	**90**	**85**	**90**	**90**	**90**	**90**	**80**	**95**	**90**	**80**	**95**	**75**	**85**	**80**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	8.2	8.0	8 1	8.5	7 5	8.1	8.6	7.8	8.3	9.5	8.5	7.9	8 4	9 2
France	2 3	4.2	2.1	2 1	3.0	1.6	2.4	2.7	2.4	1.7	1.7	3.1	2.1	0 7
Germany, Western	10.6	10.1	13.3	14 6	9.9	13.3	17 8	12.2	14.5	17.6	14 2	13 2	16.8	19.3
Greece	0.7	0 6	0.7	0 9	1.8	0.6	0.1	0.9	1.1	0 4	1.3	0 8	1.7	..
Italy	2.9	3.6	5.7	6.5	3.5	6.1	8.0	5.3	6.8	8.2	5.7	4 5	5.5	5 8
Sweden	0 4	1.1	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.2	0 5	0.8	0 9	1.2	1.8	1.1	1 2	1.1
United Kingdom	49 3	34.7	37.1	33.5	47 6	38 3	26 8	48.1	41 5	20 8	23.7	39.3	30 4	29 7
Total	*74 4*	*62 3*	*67.7*	*67.3*	*73 8*	*68.2*	*64 2*	*77.8*	*75 5*	*59.4*	*56.9*	*69.9*	*66.1*	*66 0*
NORTH AMERICA														
United States	5 9	5.6	6.4	5.6	7.0	6.2	4.8	4.3	6 2	4.7	7.4	5.5	5.6	4 2
SOUTH AMERICA														
Venezuela	0 9	1 2	1.1	1 3	1 0	1 4	1 1	1 2	1 5	1 4	1 2	1.4	1 5	...
ASIA														
Lebanon	0 4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0 3	1 2	0 2	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.3	0 6	0 9	...
AFRICA														
Algeria	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.4	2 2	2.7	2 6	2.6	3.0	2.8	2 6	2.4
Egypt	1.3	1 2	1.1	0 8	1.8	1.1	0 6	0.7	0 7	*1.0	*1.0	0.6	1 0	...
French Morocco	0.7	0 9	1.0	1 0	1.0	0.8	0 9	0 9	1 0	0.9	1.1	1.2	1 1	0.8
Total	*4 3*	*4 6*	*4 7*	*4 5*	*5 6*	*4 3*	*3 7*	*4 3*	*4 3*	*4 5*	*5 1*	*4 6*	*4 7*	*4 0*
WORLD TOTAL	**90**	**80**	**90**	**90**	**100**	**90**	**85**	**100**	**100**	**80**	**80**	**90**	**90**	...

NOTE : Cheese includes all kinds of cheese traded. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in cheese. The countries listed accounted for about 97 % of total exports and 88 % of total imports in 1953.

[1]Figures include shipments under the various United States foreign aid programs, but exclude those to territories and possessions.

NOTE : Par fromage on entend tous les fromages entrant dans le commerce. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent une évaluation du commerce mondial. En 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 97 % des exportations totales et 88 % des importations totales.

[1]Y compris les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis, mais non compris les expéditions vers les possessions et territoires américains.

Table 13. - Tobacco : Trade by quarters, 1951-55 **Tableau 13. - Tabac :** Commerce par trimestre, 1951-55

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1953			1954				1955		
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Greece	7.9	10.3	12.2	13.1	15.6	8.4	4.1	13.4	5.8	3.5	29.7	13.0	4.2	...
Italy	1.9	2.0	3.1	3.3	1.5	2.2	2.7	2.9	1.6	2.0	6.9	3.3	2.2	3.0
Yugoslavia	1.6	2.1	1.5	1.7	2.5	0.9	1.1	3.2	1.0	0.5	2.3	5.4	4.8	...
Total	*11.4*	*14.4*	*16.8*	*18.1*	*19.6*	*11.5*	*7.9*	*19.5*	*8.4*	*6.0*	*38.9*	*21.7*	*11.2*	
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	3.3	4.4	3.2	3.6	5.1	1.1	4.5	7.6	3.1	1.5	2.3	10.9	7.5	1 6
Cuba	4.3	4.5	4.0	4.7	4.1	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.9	5.7	4.2	6.8	4.7	...
Dominican Republic	4.0	3.8	2.3	3.1	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.2	0.8	1.7	8.7	2.3	1.8	...
United States	59.2	44.8	58.6	51 4	42.9	54.2	57.0	32.3	37.6	46.3	89.4	43.5	29.8	82.3
Total	*70.8*	*57.5*	*68.1*	*62.8*	*53.2*	*60.7*	*67.0*	*45.3*	*46.4*	*55.2*	*104.6*	*63.5*	*43.6*	*90.0*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	7.4	7.6	6.0	7.0	3.2	3.8	7.9	2.8	5.4	9.6	10 4	4 6	3 6	...
Paraguay	0.6	1.1	1.2	...	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	*8.0*	*8.7*	*7.2*	*8.2*	*3.9*	*5.0*	*8.8*	*3.3*	*7.0*	*10.5*	*12 0*	*5 0*	*5 0*	...
ASIA														
India	14.1	9.8	7.9	8.0	4.0	11.1	8.2	2.8	7.9	9.8	11.4	4.0	8.0	...
Indonesia	3.1	2.4	3.3	4.8	4.9	5.6	1.9	4.1	5.9	7.7	1.4	2.6	6 4	2.4
Lebanon	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	...
Philippines	1.6	3.0	3.0	2.4	4.2	4.1	1.6	3.4	2.1	2.9	1.1	0.3	...	...
Turkey	14.0	14.2	17.9	16.1	18.3	17.5	5.2	12.1	7.0	6.2	39.2	22.0	4.8	...
Total	*32.9*	*29.5*	*32.2*	*31.4*	*31.4*	*38.3*	*17.2*	*22.5*	*23.0*	*26.8*	*53.2*	*29.0*	*22.0*	...
AFRICA														
Algeria	3.4	2.6	3.1	3.8	0.8	1.2	9.7	0.6	2.4	11.8	0.5	0.6	2.0	11.8
Rodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of														
Southern Rhodesia	7.6	10.0	9.2		1.2	14.3	16.3							
Northern Rhodesia	1.2	1.0	1.2	15.0	0.7	2.4	1.6	4.1	17.2	26.9	11.8	3.9	19.4	...
Nyasaland	3.1	2.3	2.9		0.4	1.9	5.5							
Total	*15.3*	*15.9*	*16.4*	*18.8*	*3.1*	*19.8*	*33.1*	*4.7*	*19.6*	*38.7*	*12.3*	*4.5*	*21 4*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**155**	**135**	**150**	**150**	**120**	**145**	**145**	**100**	**110**	**150**	**240**	**135**	**110**	**150**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	2 4	2.4	2.6	1.9	3.9	2.0	2.2	3.0	1.8	0.3	2.5	4.6	1.1	1.1
Belgium-Luxembourg	6.1	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.5	5.6	5.0	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.6	5.7
Denmark	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.7	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.6	4.2	2.0	2.1	1.5
Finland	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1 3	1.3	1.1
France	7.9	8.3	7.0	11.1	7.3	5.2	9.1	14.1	4.4	12.9	13.2	10.6	5.4	12.3
Germany, Western	11.6	12.8	14.1	15.1	10.7	13.6	15.2	13.4	15.1	15.9	16.2	14.9	17 2	17.8
Ireland, Rep. of	2.1	1.8	1.9	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.7	1.8	0.3	1.2	0.3	1.3	0.4	0 2
Italy	0.6	0.5	2.0	1.6	—	*3.0	—	1.1	2.8	0.6	2.0	4.7	2.8	1.6
Netherlands	7.2	6.7	8.2	10.0	9.0	8.1	7.3	8.4	7.0	8.6	16.0	11.0	5.3	5 8
Norway	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1 0	1 0
Portugal	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.4
Spain[1]	5.3	6.4	5.7	4.0	6.9	4.1	6.1	2.8	2.2	4.2	7.0	5.9	4.4	...
Sweden	3.0	2.2	2.4	2.3	1.4	2.4	1.6	2.4	0.5	1.5	4.7	1.8	0.9	1.3
Switzerland	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.1	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.1
United Kingdom	40.3	25.4	35.8	35.4	15.3	38.2	41.2	23.0	14.1	42.4	62.2	22.4	21.3	50.5
Total	*94.9*	*80.6*	*93.7*	*96.7*	*68.4*	*90.9*	*97.5*	*83.1*	*62.0*	*102.2*	*140.5*	*90.8*	*72.9*	*110.0*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States	11.9	11.7	11.9	12.0	11.9	11.9	12.4	11.4	12.4	12.9	11.5	12.1	13.2	12.5
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	...
Uruguay	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.3	1.1	1.5	0.7	0.8	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.3	...
Total	*1.2*	*0.8*	*1.0*	*1.0*	*0.3*	*1.1*	*1.5*	*0.7*	*0.8*	*1.5*	*1.2*	*0.7*	*0.3*	...
ASIA														
Cambodia												0 1	0 1	...
Laos	1 4	1 9	2 0	1 4	2 0	2.1	1.7	1 5	1 7	1 5	1 1	...	...	...
Viet-Nam												1 0	1 8	...
India	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	...
Indonesia	1.3	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.0	0.7	0.2	...
Japan	0 3	2 6	1 7	1 8	2 4	1 3	*1.6	2 3	2 3	—	2 6	3 0	0 8	1 8
Lebanon	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.2	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	...
Philippines	1 1	3 7	2 9	1 6	*2.9	*2 9	*2 9	*1 6	*1 6	*1 7	*1 7	...	...	...
Total	*5.0*	*11.0*	*8.7*	*6.5*	*9.9*	*8.7*	*8.1*	*7.4*	*7.2*	*5.3*	*6.9*	*7.0*	*6.0*	...
AFRICA														
Algeria	1.1	1.1	1.1	1 3	1.2	1.1	0 8	1.4	1.1	1.2	1 5	1.4	1 0	1 0
Belgian-Congo	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.6	1.9	1.0	0.6	0.4	...
Egypt	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.4	2.6	3.1	2.6	2.6	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.7	...
French Morocco	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.4
Nigeria	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	...
Tunisia	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.3
Union of South Africa[2]	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	—	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	...
Total	*7.3*	*7.3*	*6.7*	*7 6*	*6.7*	*6.5*	*6.8*	*7.4*	*5.2*	*9.0*	*8.9*	*6.4*	*5.7*	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	2.8	3.6	4.0	4.4	7.1	2.5	2.8	7.0	3.4	2.9	4.3	9.9	2.1	...
New Zealand	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.0	...
Total	*3.5*	*4.4*	*4.6*	*5.2*	*7.7*	*3.2*	*3.9*	*7.8*	*4.2*	*4.1*	*4.8*	*10.6*	*3.1*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**145**	**125**	**140**	**145**	**115**	**135**	**145**	**130**	**100**	**155**	**195**	**145**	**115**	**160**

For notes, see bottom of page 34. Pour les notes, voir au bas de la page 34.

Table 14. - Price series of international significance

Tableau 14. - Série de prix d'intérêt international

Commodity : Description of series / Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit / Monnaie et unité	1954		1955										
		Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
WHEAT														
U. S. : No. 2 Red Winter, average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, Chicago exchange[1]	U.S.$/ 60 lb.	2 26	2 28	2 31	2 24	2 16	2 10	2 12	1 99	2 00	1 94	1 91	2 03	2 04
Canada : Class II, No. 1 Northern, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur	Can.$/ 60 lb.	1 70	1 71	1 72	1 74	1 76	1 76	1 76	1 76	1 76	1 76	1 75	1 72	1 73
U. K. : Average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, Liverpool exchange[2]	Sh.d./ 100 lb.	23 6	24 2	25 0	24 4	23 6	22 6	23 4	24 5	24 1	22 7	22 11	23 7	—
RYE														
U. S. : No. 2, cash price at Minneapolis	U.S.$/ 56 lb.	1 32	1 30	1 42	1 40	1 32	1 25	1 23	1 14	1 04	1 05	1 11	1 06	1 03
Canada : No. 2 Canada Western, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur	Can.$/ 56 lb.	1 33	1 14	1 17	1 16	1 03	0 99	1 02	1 00	0 99	0 87	0 95	0 97	0 95
BARLEY														
U. S. : No. 3, cash price at Minneapolis	U.S.$/ 48 lb.	1 36	1 29	1 35	1 33	1 34	1 34	1 29	1 29	1 18	1 17	1 13	1 16	1 13
Canada : No. 1 feed, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur	Can.$ 48 lb.	1 19	1 15	1 19	1 22	1 05	1 07	1 07	1 05	1 04	1 03	1 02	1 04	1 02
U. K. : Average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, London exchange[3]	£.s.d./ long ton	24 12 4	25 3 10	26 12 3	26 18 11	25 12 5	24 8 :	24 12 3	24 5 9	24 6 10	22 14 4	23 3 0	23 16 0	23 8 8
OATS														
Canada : No. 2 Canada Western, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur	Can.$/ 34 lb.	0 96	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 90	0 92	0 93	0 90	0 81	0 80	0 79	0 80	0 80
MAIZE														
U. S. : No. 3 yellow, cash price at Chicago	U.S.$/ 56 lb.	1 48	1 52	1 52	1 50	1 46	1 46	1 48	1 47	1 47	1 30	1 31	1 19	1 17
Netherlands : Average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, Rotterdam exchange[4]	Guilders/ 100 kg.	28 27	28 54	29 47	28 39	26 01	26 78	27 78	27 35	28 12	25 37	24 56	23 98	24 03
SORGHUM														
U. S. : Milo, No. 2 yellow, cash price at Kansas City	U.S.$/ 100 lb.	2 39	2 50	2 52	2 48	2 41	2 42	2 68	2 72	2 35	2 23	2 17	2 03	2 01
RICE														
U. S. : Zenith, U.S. No. 2 milled, New Orleans	U.S.$/ 100 lb.	9 20	9 40	9 40	9 40	9 70	10 70	11 25	11 25	10 75	9 05	8 90	8 90	9 25
SUGAR														
U.S. : Raw 96°, c.i.f. New York	U.S.¢/lb.	5 65	5 46	5 46	5 44	5 34	5 32	5 45	5 53	5 52	5 53	5 50	5 56	5 47
Cuba : f.o.b. export price to destinations other than the U.S. (No. 4 contract)	U.S.¢/lb.	3 26	3 19	3 16	3 17	3 22	3 31	3 38	3 26	3 22	3 22	3 27	3 28	3 19
ORANGES														
U.S. : California Navel, auction price, New York	U.S.$/ 77-lb. box	5 95	5 11	5 88	5 81	6 80	7 65	7 73	8 88	—	—	—	—	—
California Valencia, auction price, New York	U.S.$/ 77-lb. box	6 07	4 75	—	—	—	—	6 24	6 14	5 80	5 22	6 31	5 63	6 49
Florida, rail shipment, auction price, New York	U.S.$/ 90-lb. box	3 53	3 86	3 95	4 17	4 45	4 40	4 58	5 01	5 42	5 59	5 04	4 07	4 06
LEMONS														
Germany : Italian, duty free, at border	D.M./case	28 83	24 33	23 86	23 49	23 84	27 92	29 24	26 31	25 08	26 08	24 79	27 64	24 50
SOYBEANS														
U.S. : No. 2, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	44 5 0	45 0 0	44 15 7	45 1 3	42 4 0	41 7 6	41 6 3	40 9 6	39 17 6	37 1 10	37 12 6	38 6 11	37 9 5
Chinese/Manchurian - Yellow, 2 %, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	—	45 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0	43 14 0	41 5 0	40 0 0	—	36 0 0	—	—	—	—
GROUNDNUTS														
Sudanese, unshelled, 3 %, f.a.q., c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	50 15 0	56 0 0	57 0 0	56 0 0	51 16 0	50 0 0	49 10 0	55 12 0	56 16 8	60 0 0	51 0 0	51 0 0	46 16 0

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 14. - Price series of international significance (continued) **Tableau 14. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (suite)**

Commodity : Description of series Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit Monnaie et unité	1954		1955										
		Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
LINSEED														
Canadian No. 1, bulk, 2½%, c.i.f. European ports..	£.s.d./ long ton	50 18 9	[b]55 0 0	56 0 0	57 7 6	55 6 0	54 19 5	56 1 2	60 11 0	59 19 2	53 3 0	52 3 2	54 6 3	56 17 0
COPRA														
Straits FM, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	71 8 9	73 4 0	74 10 0	72 7 6	67 10 0	67 12 6	65 6 3	67/0/0	67/13/9	64/6/0	65/15/0	66 7 6	65 15 0
Philippines, bulk, c. i. f. European ports.	U.S.$/ long ton	194 50	197 50	205 25	196 38	185 00	183 62	177 62	182 40	184 75	172 40	179 00	185 12	175 00
PALM KERNELS														
Belgian Congo, c.i.f. European ports.....	Belg.fr./ metric ton	6 700	7 110	7 419	7 100	6 700	6 988	6 788	6 960	7 088	6 800	6 962	7 112	6 990
OLIVE OIL														
French N. Africa, edible, 1 %, f.o.b.....	£.s.d./ metric ton	222 10 0	225 0 0	215 0 0	195 0 0	[a]220 0 0	[a]230 0 0	[a]230 0 0	[a]230 0 0	[a]252/10/0	[a]260 0 0	[a]260 0 0	[a]280 0 0	[a]280 0 0
SOYBEAN OIL														
U.S., crude, 1½%, bulk, c.i.f. European ports ..	U.S.$/ metric ton	307 25	305 40	316 00	308 25	302 80	295 00	290 00	305 00	297 00	285 00	285 00	284 00	285 00
GROUNDNUT OIL														
Indian, crude, 3-5 %, bulk, c.i.f. European ports...	£.s.d./ long ton	115 5 0	110 10 0	108/0/0	101/15/0	94/6/0	95/12/6	98/5/0	104 6/0	111/10/0	109/2/0	106 3 4	104 17 6	104 18 0
COTTONSEED OIL														
U.S., bleached prime summer yellow, drums, c.i.f. Rotterdam.....	U.S.$/ metric ton	259	267	282	277	265	264	271	287	295	286	292	301	300
LINSEED OIL														
Belgian, bulk, ex mill....	Belg.fr./ metric ton	9 625	11 250	11 800	11 850	11 817	11 700	12 025						
Argentine and Uruguayan, bulk, c.i.f. London.	£.s.d./ long ton	69/13/9	80/13/0	83/7/6	84/15/0	82 8 0	85 0 0	87 7 6	93/2/0	94/17/6	88 12 0	86 7 6	90 10 [illegible]	96 16 0
CASTOR OIL														
Bombay firsts, B.S.S., drums, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	102 5/0	99 12/0	92 5 0	92 0 0	90 4 0	87 10 0	89 0/0	92/4/0	102 5/0	96 6 0	94 5 0	103 0 0	108 4 0
COCONUT OIL														
Straits, 3½%, drums, c.i.f. European ports.....	£.s.d./ long ton	108 5 0	107 0 0	[a]107/10/0	[a]106 5 0	[a]97 0 0	[a]96 10 0	[a]94 0 0	[a]94/19/10	[a]94 12 6	[a]92 12 0	[a]93 7 6	[a]93 15 0	[a]92 18 0
PALM OIL														
Belgian Congo, 6-7%, bulk c.i.f. European ports...	Belg.fr./ long ton	10 825	11 290	[a]11 675	[a]11 700	[a]11 580	[a]11 300	[a]11 288	[a]11 310	[a]11 362	[a]11 400	[a]11 400	[a]11 400	[a]11 400
GROUNDNUT CAKE														
Nigerian, 56 % protein, c.i.f. United Kingdom..	£.s.d./ long ton	47 0 0	49 5 6	47 1 8	40 7 0	37 10 11	38 6 8	40 15 0	41 13 4	41 12 6	41 12 0	40 12 3	41 2 6	40 12 0
COTTONSEED MEAL														
U.S. : 41 % protein, bagged, wholesale price, Memphis	U.S.$/ short ton	71 20	70 75	72 40	67 60	62 90	60 60	60 40	58 90	60 75	59 90	56 75	55 10	53 50
COFFEE														
U.S.: Brazilian Santos No. 4, ex dock New York...	U.S.¢/lb.	72 0	68 5	67 0	54 5	58.3	58 0	54 5	58 5	53 5	55 0	61 0	56 8	54 0
CACAO														
U.S. : Accra, spot New York	U.S.¢/lb.	51.7	47.5	48.8	47 6	40.1	37.5	36 5	38.1	37.0	31 8	32 2	34 0	32 4
U.K. : Good fermented, Gold Coast, spot London	Sh.d./ 112 lb.	405/6	378/11	386 0	371 7	311/2	294 4	284 2	290/2	281/5	254 6	254/5	259 6	251 8
TEA														
India : Calcutta, for export (leaf), auction price[10]..	Sh.d./lb.	4/11.8	5/5.5	5/7.3	5/3 4	4/3.2	3/6.7		3/2 8	4/2 6	3/11 4	3/7 9	3/3 6	3/2.3
Ceylon : Colombo, for export, high grown, auction price[10]	Sh.d./lb.	4/11.6	5/5.5	5/2 3	4/7.1	3/1.6	2/5.0	1/11.8	2/7.9	3/3 1	4/0 5	3/9 7	3/5 7	3/7.4

For notes, see end of table. Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 14. - Price series of international significance (continued) **Tableau 14. - Série de prix** d'intérêt international (suite)

Commodity : Description of series — Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1954		1955										
		Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
TOBACCO														
U.S. : Flue-cured, auction price														
Average types 11-14	U.S.¢/lb.	52.0	[1]41.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50.6	51.5	55 0	52.5
type 11	U.S.¢/lb.	52.0	41.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.0	54 2	54 5
type 14	U.S.¢/lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42.7	—	—	—
India : Flue-cured. Virginia, redried, strips, 1st grade, Guntur	Rs.As.Ps./lb.	—	—	—	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
STEERS														
U.S. : Choice, for slaughter, Chicago	U.S.$/100 lb.	25 85	26.53	26.98	26.17	25.80	24.62	23.09	22.63	22.72	22.43	22.69	22 01	20 83
Denmark : Steers, first class, for export	øre/kg.	239	245	250	251	255	258	264	281	279	268	230	250	251
BEEF														
U.K. : Argentine, hindquarters, chilled, Smithfield Market, London[13]	Pence/lb.	24.00	27.57	29.53	29.06	28 78	33.20	32.29	31.65	27.46	27.03	25.38	28 09	21 53
Argentine, hindquarters frozen, Smithfield Market, London[13]	Pence/lb.	21.75	21.28	23.48	22.75	19.60	21.20	19.12	23.14	23.35	25.38	24.50	22.56	17 90
Australia, hindquarters, frozen, Smithfield Market, London[13]	Pence/lb.	20.78	20.26	20.95	19.05	15.00	15.40	16.26	[1]20.27	21.67	22.58	21.79	21 15	16 96
LAMB														
U.K. : New Zealand, frozen carcasses, Smithfield Market, London[13]														
Old season's	Pence/lb.	26.68	25.52	24.84	23.62	20.30	19.16	19.68	20.50	—	—	—	—	—
New season's	Pence/lb.	—	29.47	28.63	27.25	24.61	23.85	24.26	23.78	24.38	25.43	26.44	27 22	24 95
PIGS														
U.S. : Barrows and gilts, packer and shipper, Chicago	U.S.$/100 lb.	18.69	17.30	16.75	16.10	16.11	16.90	17.24	19.51	17.83	16.31	16.18	14 44	12 23
BACON														
U.K. : Danish, Selection A, imported by Ministry of Food, ex quay, London Provision Exchange	Sh.d./112 lb.	266 /0	266 /7	271/4	260 /3	240 /0	223 /4	220 /0	236 /1	267 /0	304 /5	328 /0	328 0	324 5
BUTTER														
U.K. : Danish imported by Ministry of Food, London Provision Exchange	Sh.d./112 lb.	360 /8	390 /0	400 /0	400 /0	400 /0	400 /0	395 /0	368 /0	345 /9	337 /7	377 /6	414 /3	447 5
U.K. : New Zealand, finest salted, London Provision Exchange	Sh.d./112 lb.	365 /4	360 /0	361 /0	345 /0	342 /0	342 /0	342 /0	342 /0	333 /6	325 0	342 /0	375 /0	398 10
CHEESE														
U.K. : New Zealand, finest white, London Provision Exchange	Sh.d./112 lb.	180 /0	180 /0	172 /0	155 /0	152 /0	150 /6	152 /6	170 /7	176 /0	186 /7	210 /2	241 /0	261 /0
EGGS														
Denmark : Price paid to producers by the Danish Egg Society	Kr./kg.	4.73	3.96	3.41	2.78	2.92	3.26	3.10	3.42	3.52	4.17	4.41	4 72	5 08
Netherlands : Price paid to producers, Roermond auction	Guilders/100 kg.	291	252	212	168	182	189	175	200	207	238	250	281	...
TALLOW														
U.S. : Fancy, bulk, f.o.b. New York	U.S.¢/lb.	8.50	8.91	9.20	8.99	7.44	7.94	7.59	7.81	8 25	8.34	8.50	8.81	8.84
LARD														
U.S. : Pure, refined, 37-lb. can, f.a.s. New York	U.S.¢/lb.	17.83	15.18	14.47	14.11	13.81	14.78	14.12	13.84	13.28	12.84	13.38	13.59	13.19
HIDES														
U.K. : Basis first East African, 8-12 lb.	Sh.d./lb.	2 5 1/4	2 /6	2/5 1/4	2/5 1/4	2 5 1/4	2/5 1/4	2 5	2 3 1/4	2 3 1/4	2/3 1/4	2/3 1/4	2/4 1/4	2/5 3/4
U.S. : Green salted packers' steer, heavy native, f.o.b. Chicago	U.S.¢/lb.	12.3	9.8	10.8	10.8	10.5	11.8	10.8	12.0	13.5	13.8	14.8	14.8	...
COTTON														
U.S. : Middling 15/16", average of 14 principal markets	U.S.¢/lb.	33.73	33.94	34.04	34.05	33.48	33·38	33.73	33.84	33.68	33.58	33.04	32.93	33.64
Egypt : Karnak good, Alexandria	Tallaris/44.93 kg.	73.66	74.85	74.71	74.45	72.77	71.97	73.40	73 38	73.04	72.75	72.67	...	...
JUTE														
U.K. : Raw, Pakistan, Mill firsts, c. & f. Dundee	£/long ton	108.5	116.6	119.8	120.0	108.9	103.8	94.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	91 3

For notes, see end of table. Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 14. - Price series of international significance (concluded) **Tableau 14. - Série de prix** d'intérêt international (fin)

Commodity : Description of series / Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit / Monnaie et unité	1954		1955										
		Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
SISAL														
U.K. : British East African, spot No. 1, c.i.f. London	£/long ton	72.1	70 2	72.8	79 8	84 6	80 8	80.0	80 5	84 5	85 0	84 9	80 10	76.3
WOOL														
U.K. : 64's Dominion, clean, cost delivered in the U.K.	Pence/lb.	108	114	113	116	114	112	112	112	107	—	96	97	97
RUBBER														
Singapore : No. 1 RSS, f.o.b., in bales	Straits c./lb.	81 81	86 15	98 96	99.11	88 12	89 71	91 02	105 26	127 35	143 20	147 39	4 75	115 88
LUMBER														
Sweden : 2½" × 7" u/s redwood battens, f.o.b., export price Härnösand district	Kronor/standard	1 195	1 200	1 210	1 220	1 225	1 230	1 230	1 230	1 230	1 225	1 230	1 205	1 160
U.K. : Average wholesale value c.i.f. of imported sawn softwood	£.s.d./standard	78 19 7	78 10 10	78 10 4	76 1 0	78 13 1	80 3 8	80 8 5	83 8 11	82 18 5	82 8 3	83 0 2	86 3 9	87 4 1
U.S. : Douglas fir, dried, 2" × 4" × 16' mixed carlots, f.o.b. mill	U.S.$/thousand board feet	83.70	83 00	83 97	85 07	85 07	85 62	87 12	87 54	88 07	89 17	89 32	89 18	...
Western Germany : Edged spruce fir boards, 3 to 6 m. length, 8-19 cm. width, 21-34 mm. thick, 3rd quality, sawmill price, unloaded, Bavaria	DM/cubic meter	164 54	167 43	168 38	167 65	166 19	166 50	168 24	170 15	170 54	170 35	169 54	168.20	167.50
WOOD PULP														
Canada : Dry, unbleached, strong sulphite pulp, full freight allowed, Eastern Canadian mill	Can.$/short ton	116.29	116.03	120.55	122 15	122 73	123 32	123 09	122 97	123 05	123.20	123 40	. .	129 92
Finland : Unbleached sulphate pulp, average export value	Markkaa/metric ton	24 800	25 100	25 700	26 200	26 300	26 400	26 600	26 100	26 100	27 000	27 100	27 200	...
Sweden : Bleached dissolving sulphite pulp, average export value	Kronor/metric ton	904 0	920 5	922 8	926.1	958 4	943 9	938 8	942 3	941 2	911 5	939.5	940 5	931.8
NEWSPRINT														
Canada : Wholesale price f.o.b. mill, Southern Quebec	Can.$/short ton	108 34	108.10	107.82	109.25	109.63	110.15	109.95	109.84	10.991	110.05	110.22	110.95	115.44
U.K. : Average import value	£.s.d./cwt.	2 13 2	2 13 0	2 13 1	2 11 11	2 13 3	2 12 11	2 12 5	2 13 1	2 12 11	2 13 1	2 13/3	2 13 1	2 12 7
Finland : Average export value	Markkaa/metric ton	29 300	29 700	29 600	29 700	30 200	30 000	29 400	30 200	30 500	29 900	30 200	30 600	...
FRESH FISH														
U.K.: England and Wales: Cod, landed, mixed sizes	Sh./112 lb.	48	42	57	42	44	51	44	35	39	45	46	53	...
Herring, landed, mixed sizes	Sh./112 lb.	23	30	26	25	21	32	26	25	27	21	18	24	...
Haddock, landed, mixed sizes	Sh./112 lb.	66	66	71	60	46	54	54	53	56	53	67	69	...
SALTED FISH														
Italy : Salted pressed cod, Genoa	Lire/100 kg.	21 500	21 500	21 500	21 500	20 500	21 500	22 000	22 000	22 000	22 000	21 500	21 500	21 500
CANNED FISH														
U.S. : Tuna, light meat, solid pack, 7-oz. can, 48 to case, brokers to dealers, Los Angeles	U.S.$/case	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.70	12.50	12.50	12.80	12.80	12.80	12.80	12.80

[1]November-December 1954, December and March delivery ; January-February, March delivery ; March, March and May delivery ; April, May delivery ; May, May and July delivery ; June, July delivery ; July, July and September delivery ; August, September delivery ; September, September and December delivery ; October-November, December delivery. — [2]November-December 1954, December delivery ; January-March, March delivery ; April-May, May delivery ; June, July delivery ; July, July and October delivery ; August-October, October delivery. — [3]November 1954, November delivery ; December, December delivery ; January-July 1955, for current month delivery ; August-September, September delivery ; October-November, November delivery. — [4]November 1954, November delivery ; December-January, January delivery ; February, March, March delivery ; April-May, May delivery ; June-July, July delivery ; August-September, September delivery ; October-November, November delivery. — [5]C. and f. from December 1954. — [6]Tunisian. — [7]Rotterdam. — [8]6 % from 22 December 1954. — [9]5 % from 27 July 1955. — [10]Metric ton, from November 1955. — [11]Exclusive of export duty and excise ; export duty in sh.d. India: up to 1 October 1954, 0/4.9 ; from 2 October 0/8.3 ; from 10 January 1955, 1/0 ; from 4 April 1955, 0/9.7 ; from 6 June 1955, 0/5.2; from 1 August 1955, 0/7.5; from 1 October 1955, 0/9.7. — Ceylon : up to 12 May 1954, 0/8.5 ; from 13 May 0/11.3 ; from 23 September, 1/2 ; from 18 November, 1/6.5 ; from 24 January 1955, 1/11.9 ; from 21 April 1955, 1/6.5 ; from 6 June 1955, 0/9.5 ; from 9 September, 1/0.2 — [12]Type 11 only. — [13]Average of daily median prices. — [14]New season's.

[1]Novembre-décembre 1954, livraison décembre et mars ; janvier-février, livraison mars ; mars, livraison mars et mai ; avril, livraison mai ; mai, livraison mai et juillet ; juin, livraison juillet ; juillet, livraison juillet et septembre ; août, livraison septembre ; septembre, livraison septembre et décembre ; octobre-novembre, livraison décembre. — [2]Novembre-décembre 1954, livraison décembre ; janvier-mars, livraison mars ; avril-mai, livraison mai ; juin, livraison juillet ; juillet, livraison juillet et octobre ; août-octobre, livraison octobre. — [3]Novembre 1954, livraison novembre ; décembre, livraison décembre ; janvier-juillet 1955 pour livraison dans le mois en cours ; août-septembre, livraison septembre ; octobre-novembre, livraison novembre. — [4]Novembre 1954, livraison novembre ; décembre-janvier, livraison janvier ; février-mars, livraison mars ; avril-mai, livraison mai ; juin-juillet, livraison juillet ; août-septembre, livraison septembre ; octobre-novembre, livraison novembre. — [5]C. et f. depuis décembre 1954. — [6]Tunisienne. — [7]Rotterdam. — [8]6 % depuis le 22 décembre 1954. — [9]5 % depuis le 27 juillet 1955. — [10]Tonne métrique, à partir de novembre 1955. — [11]Non compris la taxe à l'exportation et les droits; taxe à l'exportation en shillings et pence. Inde : jusqu'au 1er octobre 1954, 0/4,9; à partir du 2 octobre, 0/8,3 ; à partir du 10 janvier 1955, 1/0 ; à partir du 4 avril 1955, 0/9,7; à partir du 6 juin, 0/5,2; à partir du 1er août 1955, 0/7,5; à partir du 1er octobre 1955, 0/9,7. — Ceylan : jusqu'au 12 mai 1954, 0/8,5 ; à partir du 13 mai, 0/11,3 ; à partir du 23 septembre, 1/2 ; à partir du 18 novembre 1/6,5 ; à partir du 24 janvier 1955, 1/11.9 ; à partir du 21 avril 1955, 1/6,5; à partir du 6 juin, 0/9,5; depuis le 9 septembre, 1/0.2. — [12]Type 11 seulement. — [13]Moyenne des prix médians quotidiens. — [14]De la nouvelle saison.

Table 15. - Potatoes : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 15. - Pommes de terre : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Austria	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany, Western	Ireland, Rep. of	Italy	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom	United States
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales										
	Schillings/ 100 kg.	Dollars/ 75 lb.	Kroner/ 100 kg.	Francs/ 100 kg.	Marks/ 100 kg.	Sh/pence per 112 lb.	Lire/ 100 kg.	Pesetas/ 100 kg.	Kronor/ 100 kg.	Sh/pence per long ton	Dollars/ 60 lb.
1934-38 ...	10.55	0 94	[1]6.80	64 62	[2]5 04	4 1	38	0 29	[2]3 47	96 10	[2]0 65
1947.....	23 28	1 61	[2]17 92	1 313	6.60	11 11	3 585	1 05	18 58	181 10	1 62
1948.....	32.10	2.20	10.55	1 424	9 50	12 1	1 973	1 03	15 66	202 0	1.54
1949.....	42 67	1 40	16 82	1 262	10 40	10 8	1 975	1.20	21 76	209 6	1.29
1950.....	60 50	1 24	20 70	2 194	8 50	13 8	3 105	1.63	24 30	212 0	0 92
1951.....	67 40	1 66	20 65	2 004	11.90	11 2	2 339	1.86	25 25	223 0	1 63
1952.....	91 25	4 05	16 64	2 398	13 80	11 2	2 513	1.01	23 62	242 0	1 98
1953.....	74 08	1.47	20 50	2 573	12 00	12 7	2 609	1 46	24 56	250 6	0.80
1954.....	57 33	1 61	20 07	2 132	11 10	13 1	2 252	1 29	32 94	255 6	[2]1 23
1954 VII....	100 00	1 23	—	2 231	15 15	19 0	—	1 29	33 31	259 6	1.49
VIII...	65 00	2.69	—	1 520	12.55	14 5	—	1.17	26 55	208 6	1.41
IX ...	56 00	2.25	16 72	1 377	10 60	12 9	—	1 15	23 55	214 6	1.16
X	55 00	2 22	17 45	1 300	10 90	12 9	2 115	1 09	24 00	221 6	0 93
XI ...	73 00	2.16	18 03	1 354	10.60	14 1	2 095	1 08	23 85	231 6	1 09
XII ...	73 00	2 18	18 58	1 085	10 30	14 7	2 105	1 16	24 00	246 6	1 05
1955 I	73 00	1 96	20 32	1 032	10 75	15 10	1 975	1 19	24 46	246 6	1.13
II	73 00	2 25	22.71	1 029	10 50	18 0	1 820	1 21	24 54	256 6	1.17
III	73 00	2 20	23 94	926	10 65	19 7	1 910	1 18	24 65	271 6	1.18
IV	80 00	3.89	22.62	912	10 75	19 7	—	1 19	25 45	284 0	2.17
V	80 00	3 97	21 12	1 132	10 40	18 4	—	1 30	—	299 0	2 23
VI	80 00	2 92	—	3 421	11 65	17 10	—	1 30	—	314 5	1 21
VII....	95 00	2 94	—	1 209	20.15	20 8	—	1 49	83 08	441 6	0 88
VIII ..	75 00	1 82	—	1 177	14 85	17 3	—	1 25	51 82	323 6	0 75
IX ...	55 00	1 26	27 00	1 277	11 80	18 3	—	...	37 63	307 0	0 71
X.....	55 00	0 89	27 00	1 319	12 70	...	1 810	...	—	318 0	0 72
XI	55 00	1 25	27.57	..	....	...	[2]1 800	....	27 53	362 0	0 83
	Prices in U. S. dollars /m. t. - Prix en dollars des E.-U./t. m.										
1934-38 ...	21	27	[1]15	33	[2]20	20	26	16	[2]21	23	[2]24
1947.....	—	47	[2]37		—	47	—	—	52	36	60
1948.....	—	64	22	54	29	48	34	—	43	40	57
1949.....	—	40	28	43	27	38	34	—	44	40	47
1950.....	—	33	30	63	20	38	50	—	47	29	34
1951.....	26	46	30	57	28	31	37	—	49	31	60
1952.....	35	122	24	69	33	31	40	—	46	33	73
1953.....	28	44	30	74	29	35	42	—	47	35	29
1954.....	22	49	29	61	26	36	37	—	64	36	[2]45
1954 VII....	38	67	—	64	36	52	—	—	64	36	55
VIII...	25	81	—	43	30	40	—	—	51	29	52
IX ...	22	68	24	39	25	35	—	—	46	30	43
X	21	67	25	37	26	35	34	—	46	31	34
XI ...	28	65	26	39	25	39	34	—	46	32	40
XII....	28	66	27	31	25	40	34	—	46	34	39
1955 I	28	59	29	29	26	44	32	—	47	34	42
II	28	67	33	29	25	50	29	—	47	35	43
III	28	66	35	26	25	54	31	—	48	37	43
IV	31	116	33	26	26	54	—	—	49	39	80
V	31	119	31	32	25	51	—	—	—	41	82
VI	31	87	—	98	28	49	—	—	—	43	44
VII....	37	88	—	35	48	57	—	—	161	61	32
VIII...	29	54	—	34	35	48	—	—	100	45	28
IX....	21	37	39	36	28	50	—	...	73	42	26
X	21	26	39	38	30	...	29	...	—	44	27
XI....	21	37	40	..	..	...	[2]29	...	53	50	30

[1]1934-37. — [2]Crop year average from this year forward : Denmark and Sweden, September-August ; Germany and United States, July-June. — [3]Preliminary.

Austria : Average wholesale price. — **Canada** : No. 1, wholesale price, St. John. — **Denmark** : 1934-37, King Edward, average of maximum quotations of Association of Agricultural Societies in Zealand ; from 1938, Bintje, price to producers, delivered nearest station. — **France** : Wholesale price, Halles centrales, Paris ; 1934 through 1948, common, Sterling variety ; from 1949, bulk or sacked, average price. — **Germany, Western** : Main crop eating, average price to producers. — **Ireland, Rep. of** : Average price, f irs and markets — **Italy** : Average price to producers, Trent. — **Spain** : Average wholesale price. — **Sweden** : Best quality eating, sorted, wholesale price, Stockholm. — **United Kingdom** : Majestic and King Edward VII varieties, average price to growers, selected markets, England and Wales ; 1947 through June 1951, government fixed price including acreage payments. — **United States** : Average price received by farmers.

[1]1934-37. — [2]Moyenne de la campagne à partir de cette année: Danemark et Suède, septembre-août ; Allemagne et Etats-Unis, juillet-juin. — [3]Préliminaire.

Autriche : Prix de gros moyen. — **Canada** : N° 1, prix de gros, à Saint-Jean (N.-B.). — **Danemark** : 1934-37, variété King Edward, moyenne des cours maximums pratiqués au Seeland par l'Association des sociétés agricoles ; depuis 1938, variété Bintje, prix à la production pour livraison à la gare la plus proche. — **France** : Prix de gros, Halles centrales, Paris ; 1934 à fin 1943, Sterling ordinaires ; depuis 1949, en vrac ou emballées, prix moyen. — **Allemagne occidentale** : Principales variétés comestibles, prix moyen à la production. — **Irlande, Rep. d'** : Prix moyen sur les foires et marchés. — **Italie** : Prix moyen à la production, Trente. — **Espagne** : Prix de gros moyen. — **Suède** : Meilleure qualité comestible, triée, prix de gros, Stockholm. — **Royaume-Uni** : Variétés Majestic et King Edward VII, prix moyen à la production sur certains marchés, Angleterre et pays de Galles ; de 1947 à juin 1951, prix fixé par le gouvernement, y compris une prime au titre de la superficie cultivée. — **Etats-Unis** : Prix moyen à la production.

Table 16. - Beef cattle : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 16. - Bovins de boucherie : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Live-weight basis - Poids vif									Slaughter-weight basis - Poids net				
	Argentina	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	Germany, Western	Ireland, Rep. of	Netherlands	United Kingdom	United States	Australia	France	New Zealand	Sweden	U. of S. Africa
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales													
	Centavos/kg	Francs/kg	Dollars/100 lb	Öre/kg	Marks/kg 50	Sh/pence per 112 lb	Guilders/100 kg	Sh/pence per 112 lb	Dollars/100 lb	Sh/pence per 100 lb	Francs/kg	Sh/pence per 100 lb	Öre/kg	Sh/pence per 100 lb
1934-38	...	5 37	5 67	42	[1]40 3	24 5	[2]32	42 2	9 74	26 6	8	...	[2]96	[1]30 8
1947	50 6	18 10	14 28	126	...	76 6	77	89 11	26 52	51 0	154	[1]51 0	185	66 6
1948	53 4	26 84	18 25	127	68 9	87 9	89	98 8	31 47	56 10	209	51 0	213	68 9
1949	61 3	25 15	20 45	136	72 8	89 6	94	103 6	26 73	69 6	200	57 0	247	75 6
1950	74 4	23 92	24 74	190	82 0	92 3	129	105 3	30 23	82 6	204	70 0	272	78 3
1951	120 8	24 81	32 60	211	102 0	99 9	131	114 0	35 91	109 0	270	91 0	294	119 2
1952	161 9	25 08	25 15	207	91 8	108 3	141	125 9	33 34	130 11	283	100 0	340	127 6
1953	195.6	25 03	20 25	190	91 7	118 3	135	132 7	24 44	125 4	236	104 0	394	127 5
1954	199 5	23 84	19 50	207	100 0	115 6	139	[1]137 8	24 86	142 7	231	124 0	361	130 1
1954 VII	206 2	25 67	20 72	221	98 4	120 0	144	137 11	23 88	145 0	230	104 0	367	129 10
VIII	201 0	24 75	23 50	211	99 0	114 0	139	131 4	24 00	153 0	242	104 0	366	132 0
IX	211 9	22 40	20 66	213	97 9	110 0	135	129 4	24 95	163 0	242	104 0	351	132 10
X	200 3	21 25	20 84	195	95 3	110 0	131	125 0	25 50	159 0	226	124 0	338	133 3
XI	196 0	22.50	20 20	191	95 8	108 0	131	129 4	25 78	159 2	224	124 0	331	134 0
XII	178 9	22 60	22 30	184	97 9	110 0	130	140 8	26 66	142 0	240	124 0	335	134 0
1955 I	191 0	22 25	19 74	187	98 0	130 0	129	155 4	28 25	134 9	228	124 0	342	132 5
II	203 8	22 00	19 57	185	99 1	135 0	128	165 0	28 10	128 10	234	124 0	352	127 5
III	199 1	22 00	19 36	159	101 4	140 0	130	166 3	27 02	127 2	246	124 0	360	125 4
IV	193 7	23 88	19 71	210	104 7	141 8	133	170 7	25 42	116 3	252	124 0	372	125 0
V	201 8	26 38	19 76	215	105 4	150 0	139	175 11	23 70	121 9	270	124 0	388	125 0
VI	193 0	28 00	19 39	228	107 8	145 0	138	167 5	22 55	126 0	268	124 0	397	130 0
VII	188 0	25 88	19 46	219	105 2	132 0	133	151 2	23 10	128 0	272	124 0	390	131 0
VIII	187 8	24 50	19 50	214	104 4	120 0	133	141 3	22 65	132 0	262	124 0	376	135 9
IX	201 8	22 00	19 86	204	102.5	120 0	131	141 3	23 12	133 0	258	124 0	375	137 10
X	198 8	22 80	19 74	200	101 2	...	...	138 1	22 36	127 6	258	...	375	139 0
XI	[1]185 0	22 20	19 65	200	...	...	...	138 7	...	...	...	...	385	...
	Prices in U. S. cents/kg - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.													
1934-38	...	19 3	12 5	9 2	[2]32 0	11 9	[2]17 6	20 5	21 5	11 5	38 0	...	[2]24 3	[1]16 6
1947	15 1	41 3	31 5	26 3	...	30 3	29 0	35 7	58 5	18 1	...	[1]8 5	51 5	29 5
1948	15 9	61 1	40 2	26.5	41 4	34 8	33 5	39 1	69 4	20 2	79 8	22 3	59 3	30 5
1949	18 3	55 5	44 4	25 7	41 1	32 4	32 4	37 5	58 9	22 6	69 4	17 6	62 4	25 5
1950	19.4	47 8	50.2	27 5	39 0	25 4	33 9	29 0	65 8	20 4	58 3	21 6	52 6	24 8
1951	24 2	49 6	68 3	30 6	48 6	27 5	34 5	31 4	79 2	26 9	77 2	28 1	56 8	36 9
1952	32 4	50.2	56 8	30 0	43 7	29.8	37 1	34 7	73 5	32 4	80 8	30 9	65 7	39 4
1953	39 1	50 0	45 4	27 5	43 7	32 6	35.5	36.5	53 9	31 0	67 5	32 1	76 2	39 4
1954	39 9	47 7	44 2	30 0	47 6	31 8	36 6	[1]37 9	54.8	35 1	66 0	38 3	69 8	40 1
1954 VII	41 2	51 4	46 9	32 0	46 9	33 1	37 9	38 0	52.6	35 8	65 7	32 1	70 9	40 1
VIII	40 2	49 5	46 8	30 5	47 1	31 4	36 6	36.2	52 9	37 8	69 1	32 1	69 6	40 7
IX	42 4	44 8	47 0	30 8	46 6	30 3	35.5	35 6	55 0	40 2	69 1	32 1	67 8	41 0
X	40 1	42 5	47 4	28 2	45 4	30 3	34 5	34 4	56 2	39 3	64 6	38 3	65 3	41 1
XI	39 2	45 0	46 0	27 7	45 6	29 8	34 5	35 6	56 8	39 3	64 0	38 3	64 0	41 4
XII	35 8	45 2	50 9	26.6	45.6	30 3	34 2	38 8	58 8	35 1	63 6	38 3	65 5	41 4
1955 I	38 2	44 5	44 8	27 1	46 7	35 8	34 0	42 8	62 3	33 3	65 1	38 3	66 1	40 9
II	40.8	44 0	43 7	26 8	47 2	37.2	33 7	45 5	61.7	31 8	66 9	38 3	68 0	39 3
III	39 8	44 0	43 4	28 8	48 3	38 6	34 2	45 8	59 6	31 4	70 3	38 3	69 6	38.7
IV	38 7	47 8	44 0	30 4	49 9	38 9	35 0	47 0	56 0	28 7	72 0	38 3	71 9	38 6
V	40.2	52 8	44 3	31 1	50 2	41 3	36.6	48 5	52 2	30 1	77.1	38 3	75 0	38 6
VI	38 6	55 0	43 4	32 9	51 3	40 0	36 3	46 1	50 6	31 1	76.6	38 3	76.7	40 1
VII	37 6	51 8	43 6	31 8	50 1	36.4	35 0	41 7	50 9	31 6	77.7	38 3	75 4	40 4
VIII	37 6	49 0	43 6	31 0	49 7	33 1	35 0	38 9	49 9	32 6	74 9	38 3	72 7	41 9
IX	40 4	44 0	44 2	29 6	48 8	33.1	34 5	38 9	51 0	32.8	73 7	38 3	72.5	42.5
X	29 8	45 6	43 6	29 0	48 2	...	...	38 0	49 3	31 5	73 7	...	72.5	42 9
XI	[1]10 3	44 4	43 4	29 0	..	...	...	38 2	...	...	...	...	74 4	...

[1]Season average price from this year forward: Western Germany, July-June ; New Zealand, October September ; Union of South Africa, July-June. — [2]1937 and 1938. — [3]1935-38. — [4]Provisional.

[1]A partir de cette année, prix moyen pour la campagne agricole : Allemagne occidentale, juillet-juin ; Nouvelle-Zélande, octobre-septembre ; Union Sud-Africaine, juillet-juin. — [2]1937 et 1938. — [3]1935-38. — [4]Provisoire.

(Pour les notes sur les pays, voir au bas de la page 46.)

Argentina : Special fat steers for export, Buenos Aires ; 1947 through September 1951, 450-490 kg. ; October-December 1951, 351-400 kg. ; 1952, 431-480 kg. ; from 1953, 460-490 kg. — **Belgium** : Oxen, average price to producers, Cureghem. — **Canada** : Good steers, Toronto; 1934-38 and 1947 through May 1949, up to 1,050 lb. ; from June 1949, up to 1,000 lb. — **Denmark** : Young cows, first class, wholesale price, Copenhagen; 1948 through 19 November 1949, government fixed price for first and second class. — **Germany, Western**: Oxen, grade A, choice ; 1934-38, Berlin ; from 1948, average price, 24 markets. — **Ireland, Rep. of** : Fat cattle, 2 to 3 years old, fairs. — **Netherlands**: Average price received by farmers, leading markets. — **United Kingdom** : 1934-38, first and second quality of all breeds of steers, heifers, and cow-heifers, including subsidies, representative markets ; 1947 through June 1954, weighted average of fixed prices to producers for various grades of home-bred and imported steers, heifers, cow-heifers, and reject cattle, including quality premiums ; from July 1954, home-bred and imported steers and heifers, representative markets. — **United States** : Steers, good, 900-1,000 lb., wholesale price, Chicago ; from May 1951, "choice" grade, equivalent to former "good" grade. — **Australia** : 1934-38 and 1947, bullocks, chiller grade, wholesale price, Brisbane ; from 1948, oxen and heifers; 650-700 lb., first and second export quality. — **France** ; Oxen, first quality, wholesale price, Paris. — **New Zealand** : Steers, good average quality, schedule price of Meat Producers' Board ; 1946 through 1952, under 720 lb. ; 1953, under 880 lb. ; from 1954, under 800 lb. — **Sweden** : First and second class, price to producers, including government subsidies. — **Union of South Africa**: Prime beef, price to producers, Witwatersrand area ; from 1947, government fixed price, including premiums ; from 1949, prime beef A.

Table 17. - Sheep and lambs : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 17. - Espèce ovine : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month / Année et mois	Live-weight basis - Poids vif					Slaughter-weight basis - Poids net				
	Argentina	Canada	Ireland, Rep. of	Italy	United States	Australia	France	New Zealand	Union of S. Africa	United Kingdom
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales									
	Pesos/ head	Dollars/ 100 lb.	Shillings/ 112 lb.	Lire/ 100 kg.	Dollars/ 100 lb.	Pence/ lb.	Francs/ kg.	Pence/ lb.	Pence/ lb.	Sh.d./ lb.
1934-38	826	8 32	37 10	349	9 17	5 9	15 33	[1]7.9	[1]5 7	0 10[1] 4
1947	18.40	15 63	116 9	32 100	23 59	10 6	233	11.12	11.50	1 11
1948	21.00	22.53	122 3	29 796	25 96	11.0	318	11.12	11.60	2 1[2] 4
1949	[2]21.41	23.75	123 6	29 692	25 45	11.0	323	11.50	12.75	2 2[1] 2
1950	33 53	28 33	126 9	28 523	27 30	15 7	337	19 00	15.90	2 3[1] 2
1951	57.89	33 95	157 9	35 742	34 29	22 3	425	16 75	21.62	2 5[3] 4
1952	62 61	26 05	133 3	36 617	27 23	20.1	445	19 50	22 65	2 7[1] 2
1953	66.10	23 37	139 9	35 367	22 94	25 5	452	20 25	23 97	2 8
1954	91 08	20 45	137 9	34 294	22 00	23.1	506	27 00	26 07	[2]2 7[1] 4
1954 VII	112 64	24.57	136 9	38 000	20 92	21.25	496	20 20	26 97	1 11[1] 2
VIII	102 94	22 74	123 0	38 000	20.78	20 25	506	20 20	24 69	2 1[3] 4
IX	113 86	21 04	117 0	36 900	20 06	27.25	508	20 20	23 78	2 3[1] 4
X	95 33	19 50	116 9	31 250	20.17	24.50	510	27.00	25.83	2 4[1] 4
XI	83 20	19 88	114 6	29 500	20 49	25 00	520	27.00	24 29	2 6[1] 4
XII	65 10	20 63	122 6	37 000	20 07	23 00	526	27.00	23 92	2 7[1] 4
1955 I	82 30	23 04	136 6	41 000	21.21	22 00	518	27.00	26.44	2 8
II	84.58	21.51	143 0	40 750	22 06	23 00	510	27 00	29 65	2 7[1] 2
III	88 33	22 28	153 0	38 400	23 24	26.50	518	27 00	27 64	2 6[3] 4
IV	98 23	22.15	153 6	41 375	22.12	26 40	518	27 00	25 06	2 6[3] 4
V	103 88	23 87	155 6	35 750	20 28	24.50	514	27 00	27.80	2/6[1] 4
VI	118 86	25 90	135 9	36 000	24.14	27.75	510	27 00	26.72	1 11[1] 2
VII	116.18	23 71	121 3	36 000	22 07	30.50	510	27 00	27 72	2/3[1]/4
VIII	71.20	20.45	122 0	36 000	21.79	27.75	520	27 00	28 29	2 2[1] 4
IX	100 00	19.18	126 9	37 500	21.11	22 25	516	27 00	26.90	2 1[3] 4
X	67 00	18 37	...	37 000	20 58	22.00	512	...	25 90	2 2
XI	[3]75.60	19.52	...	[3]37 000	...	...	...	...	...	2 2
	Prices in U. S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg									
1934-38	[1]2.73	18.3	18.4	23 0	20 2	21.3	78.1	[1]28 9	[1]26 0	46.6
1947	5.48	34.5	46.3	—	52 0	31.3	—	33 0	42.6	85 2
1948	6.25	49.7	48.5	51 8	57 2	32.4	121.5	41.2	42 9	95.3
1949	[2]6.38	54.0	45.0	50.5	56.1	30.4	108 0	29 6	35.9	89.6
1950	9 99	57.5	34 9	45.6	60 2	32.3	96.4	48 9	40.9	70.7
1951	11.58	71.1	43.5	57 2	75.6	45 9	121.5	43.1	55.6	76.5
1952	12.52	58 8	36.7	58.6	60 0	41.4	127.2	50.2	58.3	81.0
1953	13 22	52.4	38.5	56.6	50 6	52 5	129.1	52.1	61.7	82 3
1954	18 22	46.3	38 0	54 9	48.5	47.5	144.6	69.4	67.1	[2]80 4
1954 VII	22.53	55.7	37.7	60.8	46.1	43 7	141.7	52.1	69.4	60 4
VIII	20.59	51.7	33.9	60.8	45.8	41.7	144.6	52.1	63.5	66 2
IX	22 77	47.8	32 2	59 0	44 2	56.1	145.1	52.1	61.2	70.1
X	19 07	44.3	32.2	50 0	44.5	50 4	145 7	69.4	66 4	72.7
XI	16 64	45.2	31.6	47.2	45 2	51.4	148.6	69 4	62 4	77.8
XII	13 02	47.1	33 8	59.2	44 2	47.3	151.4	69.4	61.5	80 4
1955	16.46	52.3	37 6	65.6	46.8	45 3	148 0	69.4	68 0	82 3
II	16 92	48 0	39 4	65 2	48.6	47.3	145 7	69.4	76 3	81.0
III	17.67	50 0	42.2	61.4	51.2	54.5	148 0	69.4	71.1	79.1
IV	19.65	49.4	42 8	66 2	48.8	54 3	148 0	69.4	64.5	79.1
V	20 78	53.5	42 8	57 2	44.7	50.4	146.8	69.4	71.5	77.8
VI	23.77	57 9	37.4	57.6	53 2	57.1	145.7	69.4	68.7	60.4
VII	23 24	53.1	33.4	57.6	48.7	62 8	145.7	69.4	71.3	70 1
VIII	14 24	45.8	33 6	57.6	48 0	57.1	148 6	69.4	72.8	67.5
IX	20 00	42.7	34.9	60 0	46.5	45 8	147.4	69.4	69.2	66.2
X	10 05	40.6	...	59 2	45.4	45 3	146.3	...	66 6	66.9
XI	[4]4.20	43.1	...	[3]59.2	...	...	...	...	...	66.9

[1]Season average price from this year forward : New Zealand, October-September ; Union of South Africa, July-June. — [2]Average of less than 12 months. — [3]Provisional. — [4]U.S. dollars per head from this year forward.

Argentina: Wethers, medium weight, for export, Buenos Aires ; from 1947, up to 58 kg. — **Canada** : Lambs, good handy weights, Toronto. — **Ireland, Rep. of:** Fat sheep, wholesale price, Dublin. — **Italy** : Young lambs, first quality price to producers, Perugia. — **United States:** Lambs, good and choice, wholesale price, Chicago ; from May 1951, choice and prime. — **Australia** : Lambs, wholesale price, Melbourne ; 1934-38 and 1947, good to prime quality ; from 1948, 29-36 lb., first and second export quality. — **France** : Sheep, first quality, wholesale price, Paris. — **New Zealand** : Lambs, average opening schedule price paid by freezing works ; from 1947, top grade, 36 lb. and under, price determined by Meat Producers' Board. — **Union of South Africa** : Lambs, grade I, price to producers, Witwatersrand area ; 1947 through November 1951, government fixed price ; from December 1951, auction price 1947 through April 1952, warm dressed weight ; from May 1952, cold weight. — **United Kingdom** : Fat sheep, price to producers, England and Wales, including headage payments ; 1947 through June 1954, government fixed price.

[1]Prix moyen de la campagne agricole à partir de cette année : Nouvelle-Zélande, octobre-septembre; Union Sud-Africaine, juillet-juin. — [2]Moyenne de moins de 12 mois. — [3]Chiffre provisoire. — [4]A partir de cette année, dollars E.-U. par tête.

Argentine: Béliers châtrés, poids moyen, pour l'exportation, Buenos Aires ; depuis 1947, jusqu'à 58 kg. — **Canada** : Agneaux de bon poids moyen, Toronto. — **Irlande, Rép. d'** : Moutons gras, prix de gros, Dublin. — **Italie** : Jeunes agneaux, première qualité, prix à la production, Pérouse. — **Etats-Unis** : Agneaux, qualités bonne et choix, prix de gros, Chicago ; depuis mai 1951, qualités choix et extra. — **Australie** : Agneaux, prix de gros, Melbourne ; 1934-38 et 1947, qualité bonne à première ; depuis 1948, agneaux de 29-36 lb., première et deuxième qualités d'exportation. — **France** : Moutons, première qualité, prix de gros, Paris. — **Nouvelle-Zélande** : Agneaux, prix d'ouverture tarifé moyen payé par les établissements de congélation ; depuis 1947, qualité supérieure, 36 lb. et au-dessous, prix fixé par le « Meat Producers' Board ». — **Union Sud-Africaine** : Agneaux, qualité I, prix à la production, région de Witwatersrand ; de 1947 à novembre 1951, prix fixé par le gouvernement ; depuis décembre 1951, prix aux enchères ; de 1947 à fin avril 1952, poids au dépeçage ; depuis mai 1952, poids de la carcasse refroidie. — **Royaume-Uni** : Moutons gras, prix à la production, Angleterre et pays de Galles, y compris les primes ; de 1947 à fin juin 1954, prix fixé par le gouvernement.

Table 18. - Pigs : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 18. - Espèce porcine : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month / Année et mois	Live-weight basis - Poids vif					Slaughter-weight basis - Poids net						
	Argentina	France	Germany, W.	Netherlands	United States	Australia	Canada	Denmark	Ireland, Rep. of	Norway	Sweden	United Kingdom
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales											
	Centavos/kg.	Francs/kg.	Marks/50 kg.	Guilders/100 kg.	Dollars/100 lb.	Pence/lb.	Dollars/100 lb.	Ore/kg.	Sh/d. 112 lb.	Öre/kg.	Öre/kg.	Sh/pence per 20 lb.
1934-38	...	7	[1]48 80	[2]53	8.89	5 40	...	167	59 7	119	[2]121	12 0
1947	126 9	165	—	148	26.24	11 72	22 04	318	179 8	378	247	31 10
1948	122.1	238	82 20	160	25 40	13.19	29 96	394	194 0	418	257	35 /1
1949	107.2	148	118.70	156	19 77	13 94	30 20	407	190 4	440	254	40 7
1950	164.7	144	132 00	162	19.51	17 79	28 98	391	194 4	447	253	46 3
1951	241.2	213	126 00	185	21.36	21 94	32.85	424	246 0	470	306	51 7
1952	284 9	204	119 00	201	19 18	27 08	25 70	447	255 8	494	356	54 8
1953	314.7	174	134 20	176	22 94	29 71	30 40	412	256 8	498	320	57 1
1954	349 7	211	120 40	179	23 31	24 40	30 90	401	225 9	554	328	[4]41 10
1954 VII	360.6	216	134 10	187	23.13	21.75	31.99	394	214 6	555	321	36 1
VIII	366.6	216	135 40	190	23 02	19.75	27.30	398	216 3	540	321	32 /0
IX	360.3	207	135 90	186	20.11	19.50	25.74	402	211 0	538	321	28 0
X	355 0	190	133 90	178	18 96	19.50	24 25	403	209 6	538	335	25 0
XI	355 0	210	124.20	175	19.05	18 00	26 00	406	220 9	542	342	32 /11
XII	355.0	226	122.20	172	18.01	16.75	26.80	406	227 9	560	345	36 1
1955 I	370 0	230	120 20	173	17.58	21.25	26.24	399	224 0	540	345	36 0
II	370 0	233	112 80	175	16 90	21.50	25.31	400	222 6	499	347	36 1
III	370 0	218	108 80	173	16.52	23.75	24.12	400	222 3	466	347	27 7
IV	370 0	204	102 70	168	17.35	20 25	23.61	399	218 0	470	349	23 7
V	370 0	190	104 90	156	17.83	20.75	25 22	394	244 3	479	349	28 /11
VI	370 0	175	109 30	150	19 97	21.00	28.15	394	235 6	490	350	33 /1
VII	370 0	165	110.70	146	18 06	25.50	26.68	394	215 0	490	352	37 /11
VIII	370 0	175	123 20	155	16.49	27.00	27.12	394	218 9	490	363	42 /5
IX	365 0	180	128.70	160	16 36	28 00	26.74	404	223 /9	495	367	47 8
X	360 0	170	130 90	...	14.66	29.25	23 42	437	...	...	375	49 1
XI	365 0	...	...	...	...	...	22.57	459	...	...	390	45 /3
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg											
1934-38	...	31.1	[1]39.2	[2]29.1	19.6	19.50	...	36 7	29 0	29 4	[2]30.7	32.6
1947	37.8	—	—	55 8	57.8	34.7	48.6	66.3	71.3	76.2	68.7	70 7
1948	36 4	90 9	49 4	60.3	56 0	39.1	66.1	82 0	76 9	84 2	71.5	77.9
1949	31.9	51.3	66 9	53 8	43 6	37.8	65.4	77.6	69 0	80 8	62.5	82.1
1950	43 4	41 2	62 9	42 6	43 0	36.6	58 8	56.6	53 6	62.6	48 9	71 4
1951	48 2	60 9	60 0	48 7	47.1	45.1	68 8	61.4	67.8	65.8	59 1	79 6
1952	57.0	58 3	56.7	52 9	42.3	55.7	58.0	64.7	70 4	69.2	68 8	84.4
1953	62 9	49.7	63 9	46 3	50.6	61.1	68.1	59.7	70 7	69 7	61 8	88.1
1954	69.9	60 3	57 3	47.1	51.4	50.2	70 0	58.1	62.2	77.6	63 4	[4]66 6
1954 VII	72.1	61 7	63 9	49.2	51.0	44.7	72.5	57 0	59.1	77.7	62 0	55.7
VIII	73 3	61 7	64.5	50 0	50.8	40.6	72.1	57 6	59.6	75.6	62 0	49.4
IX	72 1	59.1	64.7	48 9	44 3	40.1	58 5	58.2	58.2	75.3	62 0	43.2
X	71 0	54 3	63.8	46.8	41.8	40.1	55.1	58.3	57.7	75.3	64 8	38 6
XI	71 0	60 0	59.1	46.1	42.0	37.0	59.2	58.8	60.8	75.9	64 0	50.8
XII	71 0	64 6	58.2	45 3	39.7	34 4	61.2	58 8	62.8	78 4	66.7	55.7
1955 I	74 0	65 7	57 2	45.5	38.8	43.7	59.5	57.8	61.7	75.6	66 7	55.6
II	74 0	66 6	53 7	46.1	37.3	44.2	56 5	57.9	61 3	69.9	67.1	55.7
III	74 0	62 3	51.8	45.5	36 4	48.9	54.1	57.9	61 2	65 2	67.1	42.6
IV	74 0	58.3	48 9	44 2	38 2	41 7	52.7	57 8	60.1	65.8	67.5	36.4
V	74 0	54 3	50 0	41 0	39 3	42.7	56.5	57.0	67 3	67.1	67 5	44.6
VI	74 0	50 0	52 0	39.5	44 0	43 2	62 9	57 0	64 9	68.6	67.7	51 1
VII	74 0	47.1	52 7	38.4	39 8	52.5	59.8	57 0	59.2	68 6	68 0	58 5
VIII	74 0	50 0	58.7	40.8	36.4	55.6	60.7	57 0	60 3	68.6	70 2	65.5
IX	73 0	51.4	61.3	42.1	36.1	57.6	59.5	58.5	61.7	69.3	70 9	73 6
X	54 0	48.6	62.3	...	32.3	60.2	51.7	63 3	...	...	72.5	75.7
XI	21.0	...	...	...	...	...	49 9	66.5	...	...	75.4	69.8

[1]Season average July-June, from this year forward. — [2]1937 and 1938. — [3]1935-38. — [4]Provisional.

Argentina: Barrows and gilts 115-130 kg., Buenos Aires. — **France :** Pigs, first quality, wholesale price, Paris. — **Germany, Western :** Grade C, choice ; 1934-38, Berlin ; from 1948, average price, 24 markets. — **Netherlands :** Average price received by farmers, leading markets. — **United States :** Hogs, barrows, and gilts, wholesale price, Chicago ; 1934 through June 1951, good and choice ; from July 1951, choice quality only ; 1934-38, 220-250 lb. ; from 1947, 220-240 lb. — **Australia :** Baconers, wholesale price, Sydney ; 1934-38, 130-150 lb. ; 1947, 130-150 lb. ; from 1948 140-150 lb., first and second export quality. — **Canada :** Dressed, Bl., Toronto ; from 1947, including a premium of $1,00 per head. — **Denmark :** First quality, 60-85 kg., co-operative slaughterhouses. — **Ireland, Rep. of:** Baconers, wholesale price, selected markets. — **Norway :** Pigs under 100 kg ; price to producers, six largest cities. — **Sweden :** First class, average price to producers, including government subsidies. — **United Kingdom:** Baconers, price to producers, England and Wales ; 1947 through June 1954, government fixed price.

[1]A partir de cette année, moyenne pour la campagne, juillet-juin. — [2]1937 et 1938. — [3]1935-38. — [4]Chiffre provisoire.

Argentine : Châtrons, et jeunes truies, 115-130 kg, Buenos Aires. — **France :** Première qualité, prix de gros, Paris. — **Allemagne occidentale :** Qualité C, choix ; 1934-38, Berlin ; depuis 1948, prix moyen sur 24 marchés. — **Pays-Bas :** Prix moyen à la production, principaux marchés. — **Etats-Unis :** Porcs, châtrons et jeunes truies, prix de gros, Chicago ; 1934 à juin 1951, qualités bonne et choix ; depuis juillet 1951, qualité choix seulement ; 1934-38, 220-250 lb. ; depuis 1947, 220-240 lb. — **Australie :** Porcs à bacon, prix de gros. Sydney ; 1934-38, 130-150 lb. ; 1947, 130-160 lb. ; depuis 1948, 140-150 lb., première et deuxième qualités d'exportation, Sydney. — **Canada :** Porcs dépouillés, qualité Bl, Toronto ; depuis 1947, y compris une prime de $1 par tête. — **Danemark :** Première qualité, 60-85 kg, prix aux abattoirs coopératifs. — **Irlande, Rép. d' :** Porcs à bacon, prix de gros sur certains marchés. — **Norvège :** Porcs de moins de 100 kg, prix à la production, six villes principales. — **Suède :** Première qualité, prix moyen à la production, y compris les subventions du gouvernement. — **Royaume-Uni :** Porcs à bacon, prix à la production, Angleterre et pays de Galles ; de 1947 à juin 1954, prix fixé par le gouvernement.

Table 19. - Index numbers: Prices received by farmers (R), prices paid by farmers (P), and ratio of prices received to prices paid (Ra)

Tableau 19. - Nombres-indices: Prix reçus par les agriculteurs (R), prix payés par les agriculteurs (P) et rapport prix reçus et prix payés (Ra)

Year and month — Année et mois	Australia[1]			Austria[2]			Belgium			Canada			Denmark[3]	Finland		France
	1945-50 = 100[4]			1937 = 100			1936-38 = 100			1935-39 = 100			VII 1935-VI 1940 = 100	1937-39 = 100		1949 = 100
	R	P	Ra	R	P	Ra	R	P	Ra	R	P	Ra[5]	R	R	P	P
1947	83	90	93	...	...	...	342	348	98	216	158	137	218	998	677	...
1948	113	100	113	...	...	...	426	406	105	256	184	139	257	1 217	800	...
1949	116	112	104	423	450	94	370	390	95	255	192	133	258	1 061	875	100
1950	146	124	118	514	579	89	357	400	89	261	197	132	255	1 234	973	103
1951	228	160	143	680	768	89	382	432	88	297	218	136	273	1 482	1 231	129
1952	181	191	95	698	792	88	396	447	89	274	230	119	284	1 553	1 158	145
1953	193	198	97	676	789	86	379	473	80	249	225	111	279	1 513	1 179	139
1954	181	197	92	742	856	87	378	488	77	234	224	104	279	1 500	1 183	133
1954 VII	—	—	—	726	838	87	393	491	80	241	—	—	277	1 511	1 173	—
VIII	—	—	—	—	—	—	379	493	77	233	221	105	279	1 493	1 175	—
IX	[6]180	[6]197	[6]91	—	—	—	359	494	73	228	—	—	278	1 495	1 170	131
X	—	—	—	743	848	88	348	493	71	221	—	—	277	1 516	1 183	—
XI	—	—	—	—	—	—	352	496	71	220	—	—	285	1 481	1 182	—
XII	171	198	86	—	—	—	364	496	73	220	—	—	283	1 524	1 183	131
1955 I	—	—	—	754	867	87	373	502	74	221	221	100	278	1 559	1 185	—
II	—	—	—	—	—	—	370	502	74	222	—	—	276	1 577	1 188	—
III	[6]179	[6]200	[6]90	—	—	—	373	498	75	221	—	—	281	1 613	1 196	131
IV	—	—	—	743	873	85	369	498	74	228	226	101	283	1 647	1 198	—
V	—	—	—	—	—	—	361	500	72	229	—	—	283	1 687	1 199	—
VI	...	...	...	—	—	—	? ...	? ..	? ...	230	..	..	281	1 672	1 199	129
VII	—	—	—	744	877	85	...	...	...	230	—	—	281	1 681	1 174	—
VIII	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	226	226	100	283	1 687	1 175	—
IX	...	...	...	—	—	—	...	...	...	226	—	—	289	1 661	1 177	129
X.	—	—	—	749	893	84	...	...	...	221	—	—	306	1 655	1 179	—
XI	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 781	1 178	—

Year and month	Germany, Western[2]			India			Ireland, Rep. of	Japan[2]			Netherlands[3]		
	1938/39 = 100			Assam 1944 = 100			IX 1938-VIII 1939 = 100	IV 1951-III 1952 = 100			1949/50-1952/53 = 100		
	R	P	Ra[5]	R	P	Ra	R	R	P	Ra[5]	R	P	Ra[5]
1947	—	—	—	...	...	...	225	—	—	—	86	80	108
1948	181	174	104	...	...	...	248	—	—	—	87	84	104
1949	183	162	113	...	...	...	249	—	—	—	88	87	101
1950	174	173	101	[6]172	[6]160	[6]108	260	—	—	—	98	93	105
1951	201	205	98	202	172	117	286	100	100	100	106	107	99
1952	197	211	93	145	148	98	296	104	104	100	107	110	97
1953	195	208	94	135	136	99	316	123	106	115	103	108	95
1954	202	211	96	123	133	93	313	120	109	110	103	116	89
1954 VII	209	—	—	124	132	94	308	131	109	120	107	110	97
VIII	203	207	98	128	132	98	305	132	109	121	108	111	97
IX	200	—	—	134	134	100	311	133	109	122	103	112	93
X	201	—	—	130	134	97	317	126	110	115	110	116	95
XI	198	210	94	119	133	90	326	125	109	115	115	117	98
XII	199	—	—	99	130	76	327	126	109	116	111	118	94
1955 I	202	—	—	105	129	81	329	126	109	116	110	119	92
II	199	214	93	118	129	91	337	126	109	116	104	119	87
III	201	—	—	120	127	95	341	126	109	116	102	118	86
IV	202	—	—	117	128	92	342	126	109	115	98	118	83
V	201	213	94	114	126	90	347	125	109	115	96	117	82
VI	208	—	—	109	127	86	335	122	108	113	96	116	83
VII	217	—	—	...	...	...	320	122	108	113	95	116	82
VIII	209	214	98	...	...	...	...	122	108	113	99	115	86
IX	206	—	—	...	...	...	...	122	108	113	105	115	91
X.	210	—	—	...	...	...	...	122	108	113	...	...	...
XI	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Tableau 16 — Bovins de boucherie (fin)

Argentine : Bouvillons gras de qualité spéciale pour l'exportation, Buenos Aires ; 1947 à septembre 1951, 450-490 kg ; octobre-décembre 1951, 351-400 kg ; 1952, 431-480 kg ; depuis 1953, 460-490 kg. — **Belgique** : Bœufs, prix moyen à la production, Cureghem. — **Canada** : Bouvillons de bonne qualité, Toronto ; 1934-38 et de 1947 à mai 1949, jusqu'à 1 050 lb ; depuis juin 1949, jusqu'à 1 000 lb. — **Danemark** : Jeunes vaches, première qualité, prix de gros, Copenhague ; de 1948 au 19 novembre 1949, prix fixé par le gouvernement pour qualités I et II. — **Allemagne occidentale** : Bœufs, qualité A, choix; 1934-38, Berlin ; à partir de 1948, prix moyen sur 24 marchés. — **Irlande, Rep. d'** : Bovins gras de 2 à 3 ans dans les foires. — **Pays-Bas** : Prix moyen à la production, principaux marchés. — **Royaume-Uni** : 1934-38, première et deuxième qualités de bouvillons, génisses et jeunes vaches de toutes races, y compris les subventions, principaux marchés ; de 1947 à fin juin 1954, moyenne pondérée des prix fixés à la production pour diverses qualités de bouvillons, génisses, jeunes vaches et bovins de réforme, indigènes et importés, y compris une prime de qualité ; depuis juillet 1954, bouvillons et génisses indigènes et importés, principaux marchés. — **Etats-Unis** : Bouvillons bonne qualité, 900-1 000 lb, prix de gros comptant, Chicago ; depuis mai 1951, la qualité « choix » équivaut à la qualité « bonne » d'autrefois. — **Australie** : 1934-38 et 1947, bœufs, qualité pour viande réfrigérée, prix de gros, Brisbane; depuis 1948, bœufs et génisses d'exportation, 650-700 lb, première et deuxième qualités, Brisbane. — **France** : Bœufs de première qualité, prix de gros, Paris. — **Nouvelle-Zelande** : Bouvillons, bonne qualité moyenne, prix du barème du « Meat Producers Board » ; de 1946 à 1952, de moins de 720 lb ; 1953, de moins de 880 lb; depuis 1954, de moins de 800 lb. — **Suède** : Bovins de première et deuxième qualités, prix à la production, y compris les subventions du gouvernement. — **Union Sud-Africaine**: Bœuf de première qualité, prix à la production, région de Witwatersrand ; depuis 1947, prix fixé par le gouvernement, y compris les primes ; depuis 1949, première qualité « A ».

Table 19. - Index numbers: Prices received by farmers (R), prices paid by farmers (P), and ratio of prices received to prices paid (Ra) (concluded)

Tableau 19. - Nombres-indices : Prix reçus par les agriculteurs (R), prix payés par les agriculteurs (P), et rapport prix reçus et prix payés (Ra) (fin)

Year and month — Année et mois	Norway[1]			Portugal	Switzerland			U. of S. Africa[2]	United Kingdom	United States[3]		
	IV 1938-III 1939=100			1938=100	1948 = 100			VII 1936-VI 1939 = 100	1936-38 = 100	1935-39 = 100		
	R	P	Ra	R	R	P	Ra	R	R	R	P	Ra
1947	242	165	147	261	96	96	100	233	241	257	192	134
1948	247	166	149	275	100	100	100	261	249	267	208	128
1949	250	170	147	299	97	99	98	300	260	233	200	116
1950	264	212	125	285	94	96	99	486	270	240	204	118
1951	287	238	121	267	95	103	94	355	296	281	225	125
1952	300	252	119	279	97	105	92	411	306	268	229	117
1953	296	256	116	286	95	103	93	411	312	240	223	108
1954	326	259	126	249	98	103	95	...	301	222	223	100
1954, VII	335	262	128	242	98	103	95	417	—	230	224	103
VIII	332	262	127	238	98	104	95	414	—	234	225	104
IX	331	261	127	238	99	104	95	397	—	229	224	102
X	330	259	127	240	99	105	95	392	—	225	223	101
XI	333	259	129	238	101	105	96	370	—	227	223	102
XII	338	257	132	236	101	106	96	369	—	223	223	100
1955 I	334	256	130	240	100	106	94	363	—	227	226	100
II	325	254	128	243	99	106	93	372	—	228	226	101
III	316	254	124	244	100	106	94	369	—	227	227	100
IV	313	255	123	244	100	106	94	374	—	230	227	101
V	316	255	124	237	99	107	93	387	—	227	225	101
VI	321	255	126	230	99	107	93	389	—	226	225	100
VII	331	255	130	222	99	107	92	391	—	221	224	99
VIII	352	254	139	221	99	107	92	393	—	217	223	97
IX	326	254	128	224	100	107	93	387	—	219	222	99
X	...	...	...	...	100	107	93	363	—	214	224	96
XI	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	209	223	94

NOTE : See FAO *Yearbook of Food and Agricultural Statistics, 1954* - Part 1, *Production*, for description of the coverage and weights of items in the country index series. Similar country notes will be prepared as new index series are added or changes made in the old series.

[1]Annual figures refer to month of June only. Corresponding indices for December are shown below:

	R	P	Ra
1947	93	94	100
1948	115	106	109
1949	122	117	105
1950	187	139	135
1951	183	183	100
1952	184	194	95
1953	193	198	98
1954	171	198	86

[2]Annual averages refer to crop year.— [3]Original base VII 1909 - VI 1914 = 100 converted to VII 1935 - VI 1940 = 100 by using a conversion factor of 0.7974, supplied by the Land konomiske Driftsbureau. — [4]Average of 10 half - years ending June 1950 = 100. — [5]Ratio calculated by FAO. — [6]Provisional. — [7]From June 1955, index numbers of prices received and paid by farmers have been calculated on a new base : 1951-52 = 100. Comparable indices are available for the year 1954 and for the months of April and May 1955. The new index series are shown below :

	R	P	Ra
1954	95	105	91
1955 IV	89	107	83
V	87	107	81
VI	89	106	83
VII	90	108	83
VIII	90	108	83
IX	90	108	83
X	91	108	84
XI	90	108	83

[8]August-December. — [9]Original base 1910-14 = 100, converted to 1935-39 = 100 by using conversion factors of 0.93110 for prices received and 0.79872 for prices paid, supplied by U. S. Department of Agriculture.

NOTE : Pour les produits et coefficients de pondération ayant servi à établir les nombres-indices nationaux, se reporter à l'*Annuaire de statistiques agricoles et alimentaires* - 1954, Partie 1 — *Production*. Des notes analogues accompagneront la publication de nouvelles séries ou la modification des séries déjà parues.

[1]Les chiffres annuels se rapportent au mois de juin seulement. Les indices correspondants pour le mois de décembre sont les suivants :

	R	P	Ra
1947	93	94	100
1948	115	106	109
1949	122	117	105
1950	187	139	135
1951	183	183	100
1952	184	194	95
1953	193	198	98
1954	171	198	86

[2]Les moyennes annuelles s'entendent de la campagne agricole. — [3]L'indice VII 1935 - VI 1940 = 100 a été calculé en appliquant à l'indice original VII 1909 - VI 1914 = 100 le coefficient 0,7974 communiqué par le Land konomiske Drifsbureau. — [4]Moyenne pour période de 10 demi-années finissant en juin 1950 = 100. — [5]Rapport calculé par la FAO. — [6]Provisoire. — [7]Depuis juin 1955, les indices des prix reçus et des prix payés par les agriculteurs ont été calculés sur la base nouvelle, 1951-52 = 100. On dispose d'indices comparables pour l'année 1954 et pour les mois d'avril et mai 1955. Les nouveaux indices sont les suivants :

	R	P	Ra
1954	95	105	91
1955 IV	89	107	83
V	87	107	81
VI	89	106	83
VII	90	108	83
VIII	90	108	83
IX	90	108	83
X	91	108	84
XI	90	108	83

[8]Août-décembre. — [9]L'indice 1935-39 = 100 a été calculé en appliquant à l'indice original 1910-14 = 100 les coefficients suivants communiqués par le Département de l'agriculture des Etats-Unis : 0,93110 pour les prix reçus et 0,79872 pour les prix payés.

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